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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

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Another Republican Mass-Meeting to be Held.

The Republican Executive Committee held a special meeting last evening at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, with closed doors, the Chairman, Judge John H. White, presiding. The Committee was called together to consider the propriety of holding a great mass-meeting, as leading members think it expedient to do so at once. It was decided to recommend the holding of the meeting between the 14th and 20th insts., and the following were appointed a special committee to make preliminary arrangements: Hugh Gardiner, Chairman; John D. Lawson, John J. O'Brien, William Drummond, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, John H. White. A special meeting of the General Committee will take place on Monday night next for the purpose of confirming the action of the Executive Committee, and hearing the reports of the Sub-Committee. The Cooper Institute will probably be secured for the meeting, and Senator Conkling will be one of the speakers, it is expected.

The Men Who are Supporting Greeley.

We quote the following from last night's *Express*, (Tammany Democratic paper,) and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from it:

"MOVEMENTS OF MR. GREELEY.—Mr. Greeley is kept busy enough by calls, correspondence and invitations, and bears the pressure with wonderful equanimity. This morning he met a breakfast party at the house of John Mack, Esq., No. 365 Fifth-avenue. Many ladies were present, and among the gentlemen, *Archbishop McCloskey, Judge Bosworth, Commissioner Manierre*, of the Police, *Judge Connolly* and others. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and the party broke up at 11½ o'clock."

Is Horace Greeley Responsible for Articles in the Tribune?

From the Evening Post, July 11.

Of course the *Tribune* will at once reply: Some of these things were said by the *Tribune*, and not by Mr. Greeley at all. But this is no answer, for the *Tribune* is completely identified with its former editor. An editor who prints leading articles with his initials for signature, and continually allows his name to appear in its columns in all sorts of ways, cannot avoid the responsibility of the connection by turning round and saying that there is no connection at all. For thirty or forty years the *Tribune* has been used to advertise Mr. Greeley's claims upon the public, and the result has been the complete identification of the editor with the paper. This identification cannot now be explained away.

Grant and Wilson in Connecticut.

The Republicans of Connecticut will hold a grand ratification meeting on the public green in New-Haven, Thursday evening next, July 18. Among the speakers announced are Senators Ferry and Buckingham, of Connecticut; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Congressmen S. W. Kellogg, H. H. Starkweather, and Julius L. Strong and others.

The Same Old Party.

The disguise under which the Democratic Party attempts to hide its hideousness until after the election, deceives no one. There has been no repentance. For their candidate the New-Haven *Palladium* says, "they have taken a man who has always been prominent and always peculiar. He has been foremost, and weakest. His ability has made him respected; his credulity has made him distrusted. Now there hangs about him the suspicion of having bargained for the place he now holds. He was, moreover, chosen as the most dissatisfied of all the other side—the man who would easiest be influenced by the old Tory element."

President Grant.

The Philadelphia *Press* renews its pledge to advocate the re-election of Grant with all the ability it possesses, and its justification it gives thus:

"Gen. Grant is firm of purpose and of the soundest judgment. His country owes him a debt that can never be paid. Moreover, he is the candidate of a party with which patriotism and progress were spontaneous, and which did not wait for defeat to impress upon it the necessity of burying the dead and taking hold of living, breathing issues. As a Chief Magistrate the nation has prospered under his Administration. The channels of commerce have flowed smoothly, production has increased, the burden of taxes has been lightened, the national debt reduced, and peace maintained at home and abroad. He has been tried and found faithful, and with this conviction the people of the country will assuredly re-elect him."

The Candidates Contrasted.

The Boston *Globe*, an independent journal, regarding the avowed principles of the two parties as almost identical, proceeds to speak of the men nominated in the following terms:

"For the mass of the people, then, the controversy resolves itself into a choice of men. We have before us Grant, with his sturdy, straightforward bluntness and honesty of purpose. He was put forward four years ago as the representative of the great principles vindicated in the results of the war—principles not yet fully carried out and elaborated in the legislation of the country. He has been faithful to those principles, and the affairs of the country have prospered under his Administration. We have also Greeley, who, like Grant, is a man of the people, and like him has made his way to distinction by his own energy. An eager politician, but credulous and confiding, he has put himself in the hands of bad men, who covet power at any sacrifice of principle, and he would be no safe man for the people to intrust with the Presidency. Old party divisions being obliterated, and both candidates making the same professions, the simple question is: With which man do the voters think the country will be safest for four years to come? With one who has been tried and has a good prestige, or with one who has not been tried, but who has a bad prestige?"

Death Anyhow.

The Linn, (Mo.,) *Democrat* refuses to be delivered to its life-long opponent. For itself it says:

"Mr. August Belmont is reputed to have said the Democracy must take Greeley or die. Then, we propose to die a little, as it is but death, anyhow."

Banner Raising in Avenue A.

The Tenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a mass meeting last evening, in front of Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, near Second-street, and raised a banner, forty feet by thirty, across Avenue A, from their head-quarters at Concordia Hall. Jacob M. Paterson, Jr., the President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and proposed as President of the mass meeting, Peter Kehr, a well-known citizen of the district. The choice of the President met with general satisfaction, and his remarks were received with great enthusiasm. The banner was then spread amid the shouts of the assembled masses, and a flight of rockets told all within view of the event. William H. Lockwood, William K. Peebles, and several others, then addressed the meeting at length, pointing out the fact that Grant would certainly be re-elected, and with a triumphant majority, of which the Tenth Assembly District would give no small portion. The Club already has a large membership, embracing many prominent Germans of the District, who are not willing to allow the work of the past twelve years to be made worse than useless by an experiment, the issue of which they believe to be doubtful.

Grant and Wilson in Munroe County.

The first Republican meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Grant and Wilson, in Rochester, will be held on Tuesday evening next, 16th inst. The meeting will be addressed by Ex-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn; Hon. A. W. Tourger, of North Carolina, and other eminent speakers.

The Liberal Republicans Sold Out.

Surely if there are any sincere Republicans now numbered among the Liberals they must be a grievously disappointed company. As the New-Haven *Journal* says: "Mr. Greeley, their candidate, by virtue of the tricks and trades at Cincinnati, has made public and private pledges to the Democrats by which he has secured their nomination, and he is now before the country as the regular Democratic nominee. He is no longer entitled by any consideration, personal or political, to the support of Republicans. He has deserted the party in the service of which he gained distinction, and now he has sold out the independent men through whom he came before the country as a candidate."

Democratic Opponents of Greeley.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* is a Democratic paper, and speaks unreservedly as follows in its issue of Friday last:

"Although a number of so-called Democratic State Conventions have instructed delegates to Baltimore to vote for Greeley, there is, nevertheless, a strong Democratic opposition to him throughout the country. We think that it has been clearly demonstrated that there is a large Democratic vote which, if there are but the two candidates in the field, (Greeley and Grant,) will not be cast in the Presidential election. True Democrats in the country hope that the Baltimore Convention will not nominate Greeley."

Grant Club in Fredericksburg.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized in Fredericksburg, Va., June 25, with John Sullinger, President; James B. Sener, Vice-President; R. D. Beckley, Secretary; Albert Ray, Assistant Secretary; Dr. M. J. Griffith, Treasurer. An Executive Committee of nine was elected to conduct the campaign.

Liberals Abandoning Greeley.

Mr. Read, who has been known as the only Greeley Republican in the Connecticut Legislature, and who is the President of the Greeley Club in Danbury, now says he will not vote for him, since he has become the Democratic candidate. Senator Perkins, of Connecticut, who was claimed by a New-Haven Democratic paper as wavering toward Greeley, declares that he has no thought of voting for the man with "a Democratic hook in his nose."

Unacceptable North or South.

The result of the nomination of Greeley by the Democrats cannot be, to the view of the Philadelphia *North American*, in any wise doubtful. Here in the North, it says, "men who have large interests at stake will scarcely feel the inclination to support the man whose theories of finance would, if carried out, upset the entire commercial system of the nation. In the South, too, it will not only be Republicans who will remember that whatever was most bitter in its nature in the way of oppression and punishment for their crime and their folly, found its most earnest advocate in the man who now seeks their support. The campaign being fairly inaugurated we are glad to go before the people upon the merits of either men or political creeds."

Questions for Honest Men to Answer.

The Albany *Evening Journal* asks some pertinent questions. It says: "If Mr. Greeley is elected by Democratic votes, will he not be under the 'moral and political control' of the Democratic Party? Does anybody suppose the Democratic managers have taken him up without a full understanding? Have these trained and unscrupulous politicians suddenly become so innocent and virtuous as to embark in such a political enterprise without ample pledges? The *World* rightly says that Mr. Greeley, if elected by Democratic votes, cannot ignore the Democratic Party in organizing his Administration. Indeed, he has said that he would not. How do Republicans who have thought of supporting him as a Republican like this claim and this acknowledgment?"

Ex-Gov. Morgan and Congressman Robertson.

The question of the Republican candidate for Governor is beginning to attract attention in the country Press. Some of the expressions of opinion on the subject have already been quoted in the TIMES, to show the names suggested and the positions taken. The Ogdensburg *Journal* adds its suggestions in the following:

"The people of this Congressional district will not consent to give up their present member of Congress, and that will be an answer to the suggestion of Mr. Wheeler's name in connection with the office. It strikes us that Edwin D. Morgan's name in this connection would be hailed with enthusiasm by the Republican masses of the State. While an incumbent of the office he gave the utmost satisfaction. His administration was progressive, enlightened, and economical. No one will question his ability or his integrity. Should he decline to permit the use of his name, there is Judge William H. Robertson, present Senator from the Westchester District. Mr. Robertson has served his constituents as Judge, Congressman, and in the Legislature. He is one of those sterling men who represent the people rather than factions, and whose integrity commands the respect of even his political enemies. Upon every occasion that he has come before the people, as a candidate for public position, he has largely led his ticket."

Another of the "Reformers."

George N. Sanders, who has been wandering, Cain-like, in Europe since the close of the Rebellion, has been called back by Greeley's nomination for the Presidency. Nothing could be more appropriate. While Greeley was negotiating with Sanders in Canada the latter was organizing conspiracies to burn our City and to assassinate our President. The arrangements for burning the City, though fires were kindled simultaneously in various quarters, proved unsuccessful, but the assassination of President Lincoln was accomplished.

A Tammany Fizzle at White Plains.

A correspondent writes that the attempted Greeley ratification meeting at White Plains, in Westchester County, was a complete failure. Several leading Democrats, by the most persistent efforts, succeeded in raising sufficient funds to fire but fifteen guns in honor of the Tammany candidate. A couple of Chappaquack's friends had prepared themselves to address the multitude that was expected to assemble, but as the people did not come the would-be orators finally retired from the scene in disgust, their speeches undelivered. Our informant asserts that it was the greatest fizzle ever witnessed in that vicinity.

A Change of Opinion.

From the Binghamton Times, July 4.

Formerly the habitual readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with whom that journal was a favorite, and the habitual readers of the New-York *Tribune*, with whom that paper was an object of worship, were inveterate foes in matters involving an expression of opinion. You could not make a *Tribunist* believe that there was any ability or honesty displayed in the columns of the TIMES; it was difficult to make a TIMES reader believe that the *Tribune* was ever any thing but partisan and malicious. What a change has lately taken place in the opinions of their respective readers! *Tribunists* say they might as well read a copperhead paper as their former idol, and readers of the TIMES say that their paper is better than ever.

The Liberals' Inconsistency.

Commenting upon the *Tribune's* hint to "the great army of office-holders now luxuriating on the Federal spoils," that should Mr. Greeley be elected, they "might as well begin to pack their satchels for their homes in the rural districts," the Washington *Star* says:

"The summary dismissal of incumbents of offices solely because of their political opinions, would be civil service reform with a vengeance, and would ill comport with Mr. Greeley's utterances on the subject. President Grant has publicly announced that clerical efficiency, and not political activity, will hereafter determine the tenure of office. According to the *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's reform would consist in officially decapitating all his political opponents, without any reference whatever to their fitness or competency. Very singularly, nearly all the 'civil service reform' journals, par excellence, throughout the country speak in this same style about making office-holders 'git up and git' if Greeley is elected."

"Boiled Crow."

From the Nation, July 11, 1872.

Mr. Greeley appears to be "boiled crow" to more of his fellow-citizens than any other candidate for office in this or any other age of which we have record. The anti-free-trade Cincinnati men say he is boiled crow to them; the free-trade and revenue-reform Cincinnati men say he is boiled crow to them; boiled crow he is to his former Republican associates; and now the Democrats are saying in a curious way that to them also he is boiled crow. "Whatever you do, don't nominate him at Baltimore," says the *Missouri Republican*, Springfield *Republican* and Cincinnati *Commercial*; "he is boiled crow to us, but he could get more Republican votes if he was not to be swallowed along with you; make no nomination, 'recommend' him, and go home out of sight." "But he is boiled crow to our men," the Democrats say; "we must nominate; we cannot get him taken down and kept down unless we draw the lines tight and command the party to take him as the Democratic Party candidate regularly nominated in full convention." The Straight Ticket Democrats, in their turn, declare that he is too much boiled crow for them, and that if he is nominated they will bolt. Was ever candidate in such a position before? And where are the people to come from for whose delusion this impudently open scheming is done? Is it no longer "in vain that the net is spread in the sight of any bird?" Is it that there are no Democrats to revolt at this performance? or no Republicans to be alarmed at the apparition of "the unterrified" again in full array? The Democracy, which was to have been buried about this time, as our soft-hearted Liberal Republican friends used to say, appears on the contrary to be a lively corpse, and one with an appetite for eating whatever undertakers gather about it.

Marshall O. Roberts.

The political treachery which entitled Mr. Greeley to the service rendered him by Gov. Hoffman at Baltimore, goes back to the time when, by an open and shameless bolt by Mr. Greeley and his *Tribune*, Marshall O. Roberts, the Republican nominee for Mayor, was beaten. It then required the utmost efforts of the *Tribune* to secure a small majority in favor of Hoffman.

"Dixie."

This air, with which rebel bands daily aggravated the feelings of Union prisoners in the Libby and Andersonville charnel-houses, was a fitting one to announce the nomination of Greeley in a secession city by a convention inspired by secession leaders. But will the Union Republicans and loyal Democrats of the North consent to "face such music?"

Two Thousand Delaware Democrats who Won't Vote for Greeley.

The Wilmington *Commercial* compliments the Delaware delegates to Baltimore for defying the whole line of States and refusing to swallow the nauseous Greeley dose. It also says that Ex-Gov. Saulsbury told a gentleman a few days ago that, in his judgment, there were 2,000 Democrats in Delaware who would not vote for Horace Greeley, no matter what action was taken at Baltimore.

The Maine Fifth District.

The bolt in the Maine Fifth District has not yet amounted to anything. The Portland *Press* publishes a letter from a gentleman as well known as any Republican in the district, and who, before the Ellsworth Convention, was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Hale, wherein he says: "Not one of the forty delegates from Waldo, in the Ellsworth Convention, who preferred Mr. Knowlton to Mr. Hale, could be induced to sign the call for this Belfast Greeley Convention. Not one of them will vote for Greeley. Not more than three to five of them will vote for a Greeley man in opposition to Mr. Hale—surely not if the candidate be F. A. Pike."

The Greeley Bargain With the Tammany Democracy—Another Distinct Charge, and No Answer Possible.

From the Binghamton Republican, July 10.

A CHALLENGE FOR HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS AND HORATIO SEYMOUR.

These men have failed to answer the charges of political arrangement or bargaining made concerning them, and repeated by this journal; and in order that the issue may the more plainly appear and they may have opportunity of denying, or admitting, or explaining the facts, as they shall prefer, we put those facts as we understand them in form, as follows:

1. That Horace Greeley agreed, in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President of the United States, if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him; and held a correspondence on that subject; of which one letter was dated Oct. 4, 1871. That Mr. Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and communicated the fact of the Democratic proposition to Reuben E. Fenton, who consented to give his assistance to the scheme.

2. That Horatio Seymour (who was regarded as himself a candidate,) and some of the Democratic leaders subsequently agreed to give Mr. Greeley their support conditionally. That Haratio Seymour communicated with Waldo Hutchins on this subject, in reference especially to the Cincinnati Convention. That Horatio Seymour acknowledged the correspondence of himself and Hutchins, in a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnati Convention was held.

3. That Waldo Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that Convention. That the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention; and that the expectation of this Democratic support aided, or secured, Mr. Greeley's nomination.

Now, we propose, if the points we make here are denied by any one of the persons named, to publish the testimony of the holder of the correspondence we have mentioned—which correspondence we have seen, in the hand-writing of Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, including accounts of interviews with Horace Greeley, and Horatio Seymour, and others, such testimony showing, with the evidence of the letters and amply corroborative evidence, the mode in which Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seymour were brought together, and embracing much information of detail. We shall give Mr. Seymour and Mr. Greeley a witness of their own, who has been provided with his certificates of character by themselves, and whom they do not dare to discredit. Shall we have a response?

One of Tammany's Little Victories.

A Washington telegram to the Boston *Advertiser* of Thursday, says: "A number of Western delegates to Baltimore, who left after the election of Schell over McCormack, are very bitter in their condemnation of the selection made. Schell was understood to be the candidate of the new Tammany and ally of the old, and on this account was very objectionable to the West and South, but in spite of all opposition, Tammany forced him through, and he stands installed at the head of the Democratic organization of the country. A delegate not satisfied with Greeley tells the story that today he heard Gov. Hoffman, James Brooks, Clarkson Potter and Samuel Randall, each declare that the nomination of Greeley was by no means what they wanted, but they were driven to take it.

Why Democrats Support Greeley.

The nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency by the Democratic Party has been made, says the New-Haven *Journal*, "not because one Democrat in ten thousand believes him a fit and proper man for the responsible duties of the station, not because the party has changed its principles and purposes, but as a last desperate effort to steal into power and place on false pretenses, and under false colors."

What H. G.'s Friends Think of Him Abroad.

From the Spectator, London.

Mr. Greeley's programme of respecting State-rights, supported as it is in the South, will apparently lead to very horrible consequences if he should be elected President and should adhere then to the principles he now avows. In Montgomery, Ala., a double murder, one of them aggravated by deliberate torture, has just been perpetrated with the full approbation of State opinion, and but for the interference of the Federal troops under the staunch and gallant Gen. Terry, would have gone entirely unpunished. A negro there was married to a white wife—a marriage which the prejudice of the Slave States abhors, though there is no sort of scruple about illicit intercourse between white men and negresses—and they were threatened with violence if they would not separate. They refused, and their house was broken opened and both murdered—the negro merely killed, but the white woman bound down to her bed, turpentined, and then burnt. The wretches who committed this double crime boasted of it, and had so fully the sympathy of the neighborhood that a bold attempt was made to rescue them from prison, which Gen. Terry foiled. Mr. Greeley would restore, to the full, State rights, and, consequently, let damnable crimes of this kind go unpunished because sanctioned by the evil local opinion.

Greeley's Bargains.

Naturally, in a bargain such as has been entered into between Greeley and the Democrats, the Democrats have been called upon first to fulfill their part, in the effort to place Greeley in a position to do what he has agreed to do by way of compensation. What he has already done, and what is expected of him, is thus summed up by the Syracuse *Journal*:

"Thus far, the most that Mr. Greeley has been called upon to do toward the fulfillment of the bargain which he has made with Horatio Seymour and his confrères, has been to forsake the principles of protection, plant himself on the hypocritical Cincinnati platform, and wait to be taken up by the Democracy at Baltimore. But it is well understood that in the event of his election he will be required to fulfill his part of the infamous contract to the very letter. 'It is so nominated in the bond!' all the Democratic Shylocks will exclaim; and Mr. Greeley will not be able to find any favoring Venetian law by which to escape from the agreement which he has made."

What the People of Alabama Think About the Baltimore Nominees.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The white people are satisfied with the work of the Baltimore Convention. *The negroes are dissatisfied.*

Men Sure to be Foremost.

Some of those who will strive to elect Greeley are enumerated in a brief paragraph in the Lockport *Journal*, wherein it says:

"Whoever else may be found in the ranks, the Tammany thieves will be found there, the men who robbed New-York City of many millions of dollars, and but for the exposure of the TIMES and the combined action of good and true men of both parties would have reduced to bankruptcy both the municipality and its citizens. The disappointed and discontented and revengeful office-seekers and disappointed Presidential aspirants will be in this movement.'

Puzzled by Greeley's Civil Service Reform.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* is puzzled by a Washington telegram to the *Tribune*, which intimates that in case of the election of Greeley the great army of office-holders there will be compelled to pack up their satchels for their homes in the rural districts. It asks: "Does 'civil service reform' only mean turning out the ins and supplying their places from the hungry outs? Is the new crusade against Republicanism,—the party that was to introduce purity and perfection and innocence,—after all to march under the motto, 'to the victors belongs the spoils?' We are puzzled by these things. We have a dim recollection that we have seen something like this avowed as a rule of political action before—but they didn't call it reform then."

A Hopeless Struggle.

After alluding to the fact that from various circles Gen. Grant must receive the support of Democratic voters because they know that such a change as the election of Greeley would cause would be ruinous to all the business interests of the country, the Pittsburg *Commercial* says:

"The question at the present moment concerning Greeley is, how many Democratic votes he can get, coupled with a vague hope, without any actual belief, that he may, through some mysterious process or other, get from some other quarter enough to make up the deficiency. But there is nothing in the Greeley outlook that his most sanguine supporters will pretend promises large accessions. There are no influences at work that will cause the drawing of the lines now to take place to be followed by accessions. And there must be large accessions, or there will be desertions. The thing must go up or go down. It cannot remain stationary. It is a thing of the tide—it must go one way or the other."

Banner Raising in Avenue C.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, of which John Hart is President, last evening raised a banner at the corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street. The meeting, held in one of the strongest Democratic strongholds of the City, was a decided success, the attendance being unusually large. Thomas J. Sutliffe was chosen Chairman of the mass-meeting, and made a few introductory remarks, after which the banner was thrown to the breeze amid a shower of rockets, firing of cannon, and bursts of military music. Col. Charles S. Spencer, Capt. McGuire, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. M. Cregan, Hy. Wallingford, and others, addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the unanimous renomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, is a well-merited acknowledgment to a faithful and efficient public officer. That we, in common with the Republican Party, believe his Administration to have been wise and judicious, making our Government honored and respected abroad, and our people at home contented, prosperous, and happy.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the administration of the financial affairs of the nation, and deem the facts there exhibited a sufficient refutation of the vile and slanderous charges made by unprincipled men, of the fraud and corruption in the Republican Party.

Resolved, That in Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, we recognize an earnest and devoted friend to the elevation and best interests of the laboring classes, and that the men here presented deserve the support of every friend of good government, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to insure their election.

The meeting was then adjourned, and speeches were made in the Republican Club-house, corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street.

Grant Vs. Greeley in Trinity Building.

A correspondent sends the following; "A canvass of the third floor in this building, (No. 111 Broadway,) the floor upon which I am located, discloses the following vote on the Presidential question: Grant, 47; Greeley, 11."

Corruptions of Starved Office-Seeking Factions.

Looking at the matter from a stand-point not usually taken, and bringing out clearly a matter often carelessly disregarded, the Boston *Journal* forcibly says;

"Talk of the corruption of parties long in power, it does not begin to compare with the corruption of factions long out of power. The 'starved and ravenous' hunger for office out, weighs all considerations of prudence and even decency. The utter failure of all the plans, predictions and hopes of the Democratic Party, through the most eventful crisis in our national history has demoralized its adherents and made them an easy tool in the hands of the old Southern leaders whose personal animosities have survived the overthrow of their rebellion, and now return to their wonted political channels. How Horace Greeley drifted into confederacy with these men is sufficiently well known. They take him, not because they like him, but because they hope to use him, as they surely will do, if they can carry his election. But as there is no country in the world where it is so easy to start bad schemes and so difficult to consummate them as in this Union, we expect to see this desperate political conspiracy—the shadow and finale of that serious one of 1860—visibly reach its climax within a short time, and go down under the contemptuous stroke of the American people, leaving not even a wreck behind."

A Sample of Greeley Ammunition.

The *Tribune* of yesterday gives a prominent place to the following:

"Mr. Simon Wolf, the well-known German agent of Grant's Administration, has been in this City several days, and has been negotiating with the proprietors of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* and of the New-York *Demokrat*. It is stated that Mr. Wolf is satisfied with the result of his mission."

The idea of buying up the New-York *Staats Zeitung* could only have occurred to Mr. Greeley's personal and private "organ." Our German readers will best appreciate the absurdity of it. It is a fair example of the mendacious calumnies which may be looked for throughout the campaign from the Greeley brass band.

Prosperity of the Country.

It is frequently asserted by the pseudo "Reformers" that the Republican Administration has mismanaged public affairs. Such an abuse of power, the Boston *Journal* well says, had it really existed, "would have inevitably inured to the benefit of the inherited antagonist of the Republican Party, and given it the very chance it has been longing for; but, instead of that, the old Democratic Party, which reversed the triumph under Harrison, and even withstood the patriotic successes of Lincoln, has actually broken down under Grant, and, like an English pauper, has applied for out-door relief. It happens, however, that the substantial success of Grant's Administration is written, as we may say, on the very face of the country. There is not a city from Maine to California where the price of house lots has not been doubled, or even trebled, since he came into power, not a locality whose prosperity has not visibly increased, unless it be those Southern regions where the Administration has been for a time defied by the Kuklux, and where the strongest friendship for Greeley is now manifested. This prosperity does not, indeed, prove everything in favor of the Administration, but it does prove that it has been capable, safe, honest, satisfactory to the masses of the people, and deserving of the confidence they have given it—in short, that it has been just such an Administration as would put all its foes in confusion, and drive them, as their last resort, to a reckless combination."

Greeley's Monstrous Faculty for Surrender.

Of the man whose abject fear in times of trial and danger, crisis after crisis in our history has exposed to the jeers of the whole country, the Boston *Advertiser* thus speaks:

"Mr. Greeley has a monstrous faculty for surrender. For giving up a great cause at a critically wrong time, his genius is superhuman. After years of vigorous controversy against slavery, the South rebelled. What does our leader of men at this practical crisis? He surrenders forthwith. He immediately does what he can to allow the rebel States to destroy the Union and build up their slaveholding commonwealth in peace. He knew well that such an embodied infamy as slavery was wrong and hateful, and had just enough resolution to last him up to the moment when resolution was most needed. After years of fighting, Gen. Lee penetrated into Pennsylvania. What does our proposed Commander-in-Chief then? Why, he surrenders again. Luckily he was not in command of the army in the field. But he surrendered his own post—which was all that could be expected of him—by distinctly avowing that if things went on in this way we had better make as good a peace as possible under the circumstances."

Who Nominated Him.

The Buffalo *Express* says that "the elements represented at Baltimore in 1872 are exactly the same that were represented at New-York in 1868 and Chicago in 1864—ex-rebel and ex-copperhead."

And it continues:

"And yet Greeley, with flattered complacency and an easily-oiled conscience, will accept their nomination with smiling readiness, and will undertake, with no hesitation at all, to become the exponent of principles which he has always pretended to detest, and the instrument of political designs against which, for ten years, he has professed to be seriously warning the American people. Of all the humbugs ever exhibited in politics, has there ever been before such a contemptible, ridiculous humbug as this?"

Funds for the North Carolina Kuklux.

There were many Southern delegates returning from Baltimore in Washington on Wednesday night, and special telegrams say that those from North Carolina reported that great success had attended their appeal for money to be expended in attempting to carry that State next month. They said that they went in person to Belmont, Schell, and others, and represented that for effect upon the South it was absolutely necessary to carry the State in August, and that the response from all called upon was very liberal. In addition it was promised that Doolittle, Ashley, and several other speakers should visit the State at once.

Business in the General Sessions.

Dennis Cushman and George Carr pleaded guilty to burglary in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett. Being well-known members of the "Forty Thieves," they were sent to Sing Sing for ten years. George Dunn was tried for obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was acquitted, but immediately remanded on the application of the District-Attorney, who said he had another charge to prefer against the prisoner.

The Baltimore Candidate.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Greeley is, in form as well as in fact, the candidate of the regular Democratic organization, and by accepting the Baltimore nomination he will not only sever his connection with the party with which he has heretofore acted, but deliberately repel the support of that small body of well-meaning but misguided Republicans whom he had endeavored to hoodwink and lead blindfolded into the Democratic camp.

The Serenade to the Tammany Candidate—A Very Tame Affair.

The serenade to the candidate of the men of Liberal ideas, at the Lincoln Club-house, Twenty-first-street, last night, was a failure in point of numbers, speakers, and enthusiasm. It was under the auspices of the Greeley State Committee, and its tone was characteristic of that ancient and sleepy-headed body. Several thousand persons were at first attracted by the music of Grafulla's band, but to one entering the street it might have been easily mistaken for a funeral by night. The crowd were as silent as the grave, except for the occasional cry of a peddler shouting Dolly Varden badges, and there was no trouble in getting into the club-house, which was brilliantly illuminated, and had a flag hung out bearing the portraits and names of the nominees.

The following persons, the majority of whom will be readily recognized as old political hacks, with a sprinkling of ex-rebel officers, were present: Daniel Conover, Henry E. Lynch, John V. Gridley, Morris Ellinger, Ex-State Senator Graham, Ikey J. Oliver, Mark Lanagan, John Cochrane, T. E. Stewart, E. R. Schaeffer, George H. Van Cleft, Major Haggerty, George F. Coachman, Major Cunningham, Col. Anderson, Mississippi; John P. Lindsay, Col. D. E. Brodhead, Massachusetts; John A. Blatchford, Major Hayes, Kentucky; H. A. Kent, Judd P. Ladd, Vermont; Dr. Thos. P. Norris, L. A. Rugge, Kansas; Robt. Mallory, Kentucky; Lieut. Grant, of Astor House Committee; Gen. Palmer, Van Wyck and the rest. Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Horace Trumbull, son of the Senator, were also present.

The Baltimore Committee, whose names have already been published, also called to see the Tammany candidate. Ex-Senator Doolittle was not among the number, but was anxiously expected during the evening.

About 9½ o'clock the Liberal candidate went out on the balcony escorted by Tom Stewart, who introduced him to the crowd in the street. The cheering was far less enthusiastic than that which greets a ward politician who appears at a mass-meeting.

Horace seemed to be chilled by his reception, for when urged to speak by those near him, in response to the calls of the crowd, he answered, "No, no, I won't speak," and retired upstairs.

Major Haggerty then made a spread-eagle speech, in which he made a boast of having sacrificed his office for principle. There was more Haggerty than Greeley.

Mr. Robert Mallory, of Kentucky, followed, saying that he had been a Whig, a Democrat, and was now a "Liberal" Republican. He had known Horace as a great political speculator, and said that this was an Alpha and Omega contest—whatever that means.

H. O. Kent, of New-Hampshire, and Dr. Norris, of Tennessee, spoke briefly next.

Mr. Horace Trumbull said that Greeley had surrounded himself with a different class of men than those around Grant.

Col. Crisp, of Missouri, made a violent Southern speech.

Mr. Hathaway, of Massachusetts, and Col. Benjamin A. Willis, of New-York, followed.

Gen. John Cochrane made one of his ponderous speeches, which elicited no applause. Judge Regan, of Texas, and a Mr. Hufnut followed, and the assemblage dispersed to their homes.

The "Straight-Outs" at Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in none of the papers anything like a correct report of the doings of the "Straight-out Conference," which has been held by the Anti-Greeley Democrats in this city. The attempt to throw ridicule upon the whole movement will, I am well assured, not aid the cause of the Horace Greeley Democrats in the least. In the first place the idea of calling the Conference at Baltimore during the session of the Greeley Convention was not started until about fifteen days before the date of the Convention; and many of the most distinguished friends of the Anti-Greeley movement positively refused to go to Baltimore. They insisted on having the Conference elsewhere, and on taking time to get a representative from every State. And the Conference at Baltimore, (though only eleven States were represented in it,) will result in a Convention in which every State, or nearly every State, will be represented. There were in Baltimore between 100 and 150 Democrats of the highest character, from various sections, who did not identify themselves with the Conference, because they were opposed to any such demonstration until a convention of all the States can be had. The writer of this was not in the Conference, but he will be in the next one, which will be, I have no doubt, a larger body than the Greeley Convention, and in point of ability and respectability, it will certainly far eclipse it. Indeed, the Greeley Convention, with the exception of some thirty or forty known names, was composed of an inferior class of men, who are entirely unknown to the Democracy of the United States. The almost total absence of great Democratic names from the Southern States was especially conspicuous. And in the North and West it was not much better. For nearly a third of a century I have been familiar with every general convention of the Democratic Party, and it was difficult for me to even imagine this Ring caucus of Greeleyites a Democratic Convention. A great many delegates said to me, "This is a bitter pill to swallow!" It is, indeed, so bitter that a vast number of Democrats will not swallow it. They will spew the whole nasty thing—nominees, platform and all—out of their mouths. Measures will be immediately taken to secure a convention at Louisville which will represent the real Democracy of the country, and the banner which has been so disgracefully thrown down at Baltimore will be raised on high, and every true man of the party in the country will rush to its standard. There are at least a hundred thousand brave Democrats left, who will patriotically vote for principle and for truth, instead of ingloriously surrendering all into the hands of the very worst cabal of our enemies that ever existed in this country.

OHIO.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

How it is Worked.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Greeley will probably be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore tomorrow. It may be interesting to your readers to know how the Democracy here was carried for the "Sage."

The regular committee of the party having failed to call a meeting to elect delegates to the State Convention at Richmond, the editor of the *Virginia Star*, a self-constituted Greeleyite, issued a call through his paper, requesting the citizens to meet at town hall the night previous to the meeting of the State Convention. A previously prepared programme was adopted and carried out, whereby two Greeley delegates were declared elected to Richmond, notwithstanding a majority seemed to be against one of them—Lieut.-Gov. Marye, of the Committee of Nine, a loud Greeleyite. The *Herald*, leading Democratic organ here, in commenting on the meeting, said it considered the call by the *Star* a *per se* Greeley call, did not consider that "we" were invited, and did not attend, but learned that considerable opposition was manifested against "Old Horace."

You may set Virginia down as sure for Grant and Wilson, by at least 10,000 majority. No Greeley Republicans here, and many Democrats will not vote for him. REPUBLICAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Tuesday, July 9, 1872.

The Current.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from a trip through Chemung, Steuben and Livingstone Counties, of this State, I feel it my duty to impart the political information I gained to the many readers of your valuable paper. I called upon a great many of the most prominent farmers of those counties, and found that the majority of them had been subscribers to the New-York *Tribune* for years, but have now ordered said paper stopped, not being competent to digest Greeley, Brown and Tammany. Messrs. Cutler and Hall, two old citizens of Livingstone County, informed me that they did not know of a Republican in that county who would vote for Greeley and Brown. W. E. H.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

General Notes.

Hon. Henry W. Barry, of Mississippi, has been nominated for re-election to Congress.

Judge Loughridge has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the new Fourth District of Iowa.

J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, and Judge Richardson, are candidates for Congress in the new district of Massachusetts.

In most towns Liberal Republicans think themselves fortunate when they can discover enough Liberal Republicans to make the necessary officers of a Greeley Club.

Judge Merriman, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has announced in a published card his intention to sue Senator Pool for libel on account of a circular alleged to have been circulated by him.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* thinks that if the Baltimore Convention had nominated Charles Francis Adams, with or even without a Cincinnati indorsement, they would have made the result of this Presidential election doubtful.

It is asserted that William N. Saunders, the colored man who has declined to serve as an elector in Maryland, was dishonorably discharged from the service during the war, and that his life otherwise will not bear close scrutiny. Naturally such men as he flee to Greeley's "reformers."

Gov. Perham, of Maine, has accepted his nomination for re-election in a brief letter in which he promises, if elected, to devote, in the future as in the past, his best and most earnest efforts to the interests of the State, and to endeavor to merit the approval and confidence the Convention so generously expressed.

The band was engaged in New-Haven, but Gratz Brown could not be serenaded on Wednesday night because he was occupied by the festivities of his college class reunion. It is explained that several of his class-mates objected to having him "divested in any way from the social purpose of the hour."

The Baltimore correspondent of the Chicago *Times* complains that the Democratic Convention committed a great blunder "in not doing anything to conciliate the material and financial interests of the country, which interest are more than distrustful of Greeley. In this," it says, "as in other respects, the majority of the delegates appear to be perfectly insane."

It was not a very great sacrifice for Ex-Collector Rockwell to give up his position for Greeley. By the wise consolidation of districts he would have gone out of office in October, and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that he is one of those zealous party men who are always steadfast to principle so long as they hold office, but become very unreliable as soon as they are relieved of it.

Regarding Gen. Butler as not a fool, the Boston *Advertiser* does not believe that he is scheming for the Governorship and the Senatorship as Mr. Wilson's successor. It says: "Nothing has happened this year to bring Gov. Washburn's Administration into discussion, but the opinion is universal that it has been an eminently wise and satisfactory one, and there will be very few persons to make an assault upon it on account of any man's private greed, or for the mere sake of a row."

Local Notes.

A meeting was called last evening to organize a Nineteenth Ward Greeley Club at No. 794 Third-avenue, but the attendance being small no attempt was made to permanently organize, and a postponement was had to a future day.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street. After the regular routine business had been transacted, speeches were made by Dr. Robert S. Newton, Alderman Wilder, Col. W. B. Avery, Mr. Whitfield, and others.

A Grant Campaign Club has been organized in the Eighteenth Assembly District, with head-quarters at No. 588 Second-avenue. The following officers were elected: President, Edward Gorman; Vice-President, Michael Garry; Secretary, Francis Donahue; Treasurer, James Fitch. The organization is composed of hard-fisted working men, who propose to do good work during the coming campaign.

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District met last night and organized a young men's association, and elected the following officers: President, John J. Jones; Vice-President, James Lynch; Secretary, Thos. W. Winterbottom; Treasurer, Daniel Tyrrel; Delegates, Freeman J. Earle, Burnett Albertson, John M. Forshay, Alex. Powell, Martin V. B. Oughletree, Chas. G. King, Joseph Murphy.

The Committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention to inform its candidates of their nomination arrived here yesterday, and are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Committee communicated with Mr. Greeley—Gratz Brown not yet having returned from New-Haven—and the Tammany candidate fixed upon the Lincoln Club house, in Twenty-first-street, as the place, and 1 o'clock P. M. today as the time of meeting.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES.

Examination of Witnesses on Both Sides Concluded.

The Relations of Doctors Sayre and Carnochan.

More Testimony About the Mysterious Pistol.

Argument of the Counsel for the Defense.

A Plea for Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes was resumed yesterday, before Judge Ingraham. Some additional medical evidence was given for the prosecution and the defense, and the case rested on both sides. Mr. Tremaine then rose and commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He spoke for nearly two hours, and an adjournment was had until 10½ o'clock this morning, when he will resume. Appended is a full report of the proceedings.

Dr. James S. Tripler was recalled and briefly stated that the medicines administered to Col. Fisk were procured at the druggist's store, corner of Broadway and Amity-street. He described the nature of the medicines and the quantity given to the deceased as already given in evidence, but his testimony generally was unimportant.

DR. WILLIAM SHINE'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Shine, testified: I am a physician and surgeon, and was formerly Deputy Coroner; I am acquainted with Dr. Tripler for the last four years; about three weeks after the death of Fisk, I met Dr. Tripler in Broadway and had a conversation with him in relation to the death of Col. Fisk; he stated that 20 minims of Magendie's solution were given by him to Fisk, and that Dr. Fisher also gave him some; they administered this medicine for four hours, when his condition became so alarming that they stopped.

To Mr. FULLERTON—My meeting with Dr. Tripler was accidental; we went into a fruit-store and had some refreshments; I spoke to him of the mode of death; I cannot tell whether it was 110 or 120 minims were given, but it was one or the other; I remember remarking it was about four grains of morphine.

Mr. Townsend offered to show that the probe was used by an unskillful person, and was broken while in use, but it was ruled out until after the prosecution was through.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GUERDON BUCK.

Dr. Guerdon Buck, called in behalf of the prosecution, testified: I have been a physician and surgeon in this City for the past forty years; I am familiar with all descriptions of wounds, and believe that the *vade mecum* and the *Annual of Modern Surgery* are good medical authorities; in a case where a man is wounded by a pistol-bullet entering the abdomen, passing through two of the small intestines, through, into and out of the larger intestines, and lodging in the neighborhood of the thigh, I would advise the opium be administered, and would give morphine in case of great pain; the patient is entitled to all the alleviation of pain possible; morphine is the proper remedy for relieving pain, especially pain resulting from inflammation produced by a wound, more particularly inflammation affecting peritoneum covering the bowels, and which line the cavity of the bowels, and it is a preventive of inflammation.

Q.—In a case such as has been described, where there is no heavy sleepiness, and the patient is awake and complaining continually of great pain, would you administer opium under such circumstances? Suppose a patient was treated at four o'clock in the afternoon, and had two or three grains of morphine administered and he was waked up at four o'clock in the morning and held a conversation, what would you say as to its effect upon him? A.—I would infer from that he was not so deeply narcotized as to do him harm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Townsend: I would not pronounce the wound described by the District-Attorney as causing necessarily a fatal shock, though the necessary effect of such a wound is a shock.

Q.—Did that indicate peritonitis? A.—So early after the wound there would not be time for any considerable development of peritonitis, not severe enough of itself to be a cause of death; such a wound as that, in my impression, would cause death in from thirty-six hours to three or four days.

Q.—Would you not suspect narcotic poison as the means that terminated life? A.—I would regard it as indicative of narcotism, but not in the sense as a cause of death under those circumstances; in view of the parts involved in this wound and the inevitable result peritonitis; I should regard it as proper to commence the administration of opium; the effect of opium is prostration; after the medicines taken as described, his condition on the following morning I should consider as deepening into a state of narcotism; I should not regard narcotism as the sole cause of death; the wound that has been described here could hardly have been anything else than fatal.

The post-mortem examination was here read to the witness, who said the wounds were inevitably fatal; I have heard of recovery from injury to the intestines, but not from a bullet-wound such as this.

To Mr. GARVIN—A shock is the effect of injury from a blow, or fall, or wound, or it might be from a disturbance of the moral motion; there might be a little fluctuation in a case of shock, but in such a case as this death was the natural result of the wound.

DR. SAYRE RECALLED.

Dr. Sayre was recalled, and testified: I have lectured on medical subjects, and the lectures have been copied into all the languages of Europe; I made a post-mortem and ante-mortem of Fisk; death was not produced in the slightest degree by the effects of opium; I did not make any examination in the presence of Dr. Carnochan, because I refused to hold any communication with him; it has been said that I have stolen Dr. Carnochan's cases; I have never stolen anything in my life, not even a case of drygoods at quarantine. (To the Court.)—I demand the privilege of an explanation.

Judge INGRAHAM—Not at present, doctor.

Mr. BEACH—In spite of our protestations Dr. Carnochan calumniated a brother practitioner by asserting he stole his patent; that gentleman is now on the stand, and I think it is but just to permit him to contradict all the causeless and gratuitous vilification heaped upon him by a witness like Carnochan.

Dr. SAYRE—Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Tremaine protested against such testimony being received, and the Court excluded it.

Witness said Fisk wanted Dr. White to attend him, and wished Dr. Wood and himself as consulting physicians.

Q.—What was his condition at that time? A.—He was much more quiet; his respiration was about sixteen or eighteen, but his pupils were still contracted under the influence of light, but not so much as they would have been under the influence of severe narcotics; that was about ten at night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Townsend:

Q.—Your specialty, Doctor, is hip disease? A.—No, Sir, I have no specialty.

Q.—Is it not considered in the profession that that is your specialty? A.—I don't know; it may be because I happen to treat it more than anybody else.

Q.—Dr. Wood stated that it was impossible to determine fully whether a person died of opium poisoning unless a chemical analysis was made; do you agree with him? A.—Probably that is so.

Q.—Some one said on the direct examination in regard to the patents taken out for these hip diseases. A.—Judge, I refuse to be insulted in regard to patents.

The District-Attorney said there was nothing brought out about this on the direct.

Mr. Townsend said he didn't consider it an insult, and asked, Have you not invented some? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they not questioned? A.—Yes; by some.

Q.—Have you had trouble with Dr. Carnochan? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you had trouble with Dr. Ruppaner? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you had trouble with Dr. Steele? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you retract something you said of him by compulsion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you write a retraction to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he not got it in his possession now? A.—Not unless it is a forgery.

Q.—Did you give him no writing at all? A.—No, Sir; none on that subject.

Q.—Was the grand sympathetic nerve perforated, and was it observed on the post-mortem? A.—Yes; it was not perforated, but injured; that was the cause of the great prostration in this case.

S. F. CROCKETT RECALLED BY THE PROSECUTION.

Q.—Did you see any other pistol except the one spoken of by you? Objected to by the defense on the ground that the subject was exhausted, but allowed by the Court. A.—I saw only one, and that was the one handed me by the parlor-man, Henry; I went down the stairs, through the hall, and in the first parlor; the only pistol I saw was the one identified by me before.

TESTIMONY OF DR. HAMMOND.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond sworn for the prosecution:

Q.—What is your business? A.—Physician and surgeon; had been so since 1843; I have a large practice; I was not present at the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination in this case; I have had very large experience in gun-shot wounds; probably larger than any man in this country.

Q.—In a case where the ball enters the abdomen to the right of the median line, passes down into the body, goes through the large and small intestines, and also injures the great sympathetic nerve, and lodges in the region of the right hip, do you consider that a fatal wound or not?

Objected to and objection sustained.

Q.—What is the proper treatment of a wound of that kind? A.—It consists in keeping the bowels in as quiet a condition as possible, and that is accomplished by the use of opium; that is the practice.

Q.—How do you determine the quantity of opium to be administered? A.—I would give enough to stop the action of the bowels and prevent shock; a grain of opium is equivalent to about one-sixth of a grain of morphia; it would be safe to give enough to subdue symptoms; as long as unconsciousness was not produced, there would be no danger; the effects of opium in large doses are sleepiness or stupor, contraction of the pupils, with slowness of respiration; I have seen the respiration under these circumstances reduced to four a minute.

Q.—In this case at 4:55 the respiration was 26; at 5:30, 24; at 7:20, 30; at 8:30, 35; at 9:35, 32; at 9:45, 36; at 9:55, 34; at 10:45, 22; at 12, 26; at 5:30, 20; at 6:30, 22; at 10, 17; was that death by opium? A.—No, Sir; I should think not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Townsend—Q.—At half-past four a healthy man, thirty-seven years of age, of moderate, temperate habits, was shot—and this inquest shows how and where; he walked upstairs with the aid of persons holding his arms, some distance, to a room, and stood talking to his friends—his mind being in perfect condition; he assisted in taking his coat off; walked from there to a room fifteen or twenty feet distant, and at that time his pulse was depressed to such an extent as to be scarcely perceptible; at half-past seven his pulse was seventy-six and his respiration twenty-four; prior to that time he had given to him about two ounces of brandy; then about fifteen minims of Magendie's solution was administered by the mouth, and again in about an hour the same amount; at half-past ten his pulse was seventy, and his respiration twenty; at eleven, he was considered by Dr. Wood as improving; at four, he waked, called for water, conversed, and then went off in a comatose state, his pulse being 130, respiration 18, and in that state he remained, perfectly insensible, until a quarter to eleven, and then died; at about eleven, when his respiration was thirty-five, a grain of morphia was administered hypodermically; just before ten and just before eleven, in two doses of fifteen minims each; in the course of the evening, between half-past seven and eleven o'clock, ten ounces of brandy were administered; Dr. Wood also states that at four o'clock in the morning, his eyes were contracted. Now, I ask you whether there was any indication there of shock? Let me further state that at half-past seven in the evening his will was made, when his mind was perfectly clear, conversing at different times with various persons, even expressing himself playfully—was there any indication of shock?

By the WITNESS—He took all the morphia after that, and died at about eleven next morning.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Yes, Sir.

WITNESS—Yes, I think he died of shock; if the morphia had killed him, he would have become unconscious, and that unconsciousness would have gone on increasing until he died; the fact of his rousing up after having taken large doses of morphia is to my mind perfectly incompatible with his dying of morphia.

TESTIMONY OF HOLLIS L. POWELL.

Hollis L. Powell, called by the prosecution: I am connected with the Grand Central Hotel; I was there on the 6th of January at the time of the shooting; I didn't make any particular search for the pistol; I went through the hall a few minutes after the shooting, and didn't see any pistol.

PATRICK HART RECALLED.

Patrick Hart, recalled by the prosecution: I went up in the hall immediately after the shooting; up the main stairs; helped to take Mr. Fisk up; I didn't see any pistol there nor around the stairs.

Mr. TREMAINE—Q.—You don't know anything about the second pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any talk with Henry, the parlor man, about the second pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him that the ball that was found in the hall you saw them trying to fit it to the black pistol, but it didn't fit that, but did fit the other pistol? A.—I did not; I didn't say so to anybody.

JOHN P. REDMOND RECALLED.

John P. Redmond, recalled by the Prosecution: I didn't see any pistol, neither on the stairs nor in the hall, nor on the platform; Thomas Hart left me about three minutes before Fisk came in.

HART AGAIN RECALLED.

THOMAS HART, recalled by the prosecution: I passed through the hall after Mr. Stokes; I came back after Mr. Stokes was arrested; I saw no pistol in the hall; Fisk came in a few seconds after; I left the boy at the door; I took the globe upstairs and left it at the door between the shooting till I came up again—in about five minutes.

TESTIMONY OF THE BARBERS.

HENRY C. HELLER, for the prosecution: I keep a barber shop in the Grand Opera House; have been there over three years; I knew Mr. Stokes for about five years; about four or five years ago I think I saw him have a pistol; I saw it in his pocket, and have seen him take it out and lay it on the marble slab; I have seen him have a pistol at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; it was last year; I saw him take it out at the Grand Opera-house; it was before the oil business; my journeyman, Jake Fox, was present when he took it out; I have no landlord—don't pay any rent; I shaved the Erie people.

John Dreisucker, for the prosecution: I keep a saloon, but used to keep a barber-shop, and shaved Stokes; I don't remember seeing him have a pistol; he tried to frighten me once, but I don't remember what he said, whether he threatened to shoot me or knock me down, it is so long since, and I was so busy I didn't pay much attention to him.

AFTER THE RECESS.

After the recess, the following witnesses were called:

Thomas Hart, the hall-boy, was recalled and was examined.

Q.—When you were asked if you saw Mr. Stokes come up the stairs, you were about to make a statement—what was that? A.—I meant to say that he might have come up while I went up to the closet; while I was cleaning those windows I went up twice or three times to the closet with a sponge.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—That is our case, your Honor.

Some additional witnesses were called by the defense in the nature of re-rebuttal.

Patrick Hart—Q.—Do you recollect Thomas Hart using the expression, "We'll make plenty of money out of this?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no time or place? A.—No.

Mr. Tremaine asked Dr. Tripler if he had that probe in his possession?

Dr. TRIPLER—I have, Sir.

Mr. TREMAINE—Please let me have it.

Being handed to him, he then passed it to Dr. Howard, who was now recalled. He pronounced the probe to be in an imperfect condition, owing to the eye at the end being broken; and the male screw in the middle had one of the threads broken; it was a Nelaton probe; the porcelain knob at the end would rub a small portion of the lead off a bullet and show where it was located; the eye at the other end being broken, the rotatory motion of the probe could not be made so effectively.

Mr. FULLERTON—Dr. Wood made use of that probe; don't you think he is a thoroughly scientific man; do you think he would make use of an imperfect probe? Objected to. Excluded.

Darius Farwell, apothecary, at the corner of Broadway and Amity-street: On the 6th of January, Drs. Fisher and Tripler sent prescriptions there from the Grand Central Hotel. The first was four grains of morphine in two ounces of water, "Dose, a teaspoonful." A teaspoonful would contain about a quarter of a grain. Next, they sent for a pint of chloroform. Afterward, they sent for an ounce and a half of opium.

Henry DeCorley recalled: On the night of the shooting of Fisk had a conversation with Pat. Hart about it; he said, "We'll make plenty of money out of it;" he also said that the bullet which was found fitted Stokes' pistol, but did not fit Fisk's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—Q.—You had a conversation with Hart on the evening of the 6th of January, at the Grand Central? A.—Yes.

Q.—More than one? A.—As everybody knows——

Q.—I didn't ask what everybody knows; did you have another talk with him that evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never said anything about that conversation until last Sunday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You made no memorandum of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That was six months ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. DALY—Who is H. L. Powers? A.—My employer at the Grand Central.

Q.—Since his return you made a clean statement to H. L. Powers of all you knew? Objected to.

Q.—Did you make a clean statement of all you testified to here to me? Objected to. A.—Yes.

Q.—How came you to make that statement? Objected to.

Mr. DALY—I offer to show that this man, after he was on the stand the other day, was threatened with discharge by Mr. Crockett. He then went to Mr. Powers after his return from Vermont and asked him to come to the reception-room, and told him all he knew about it.

Judge INGRAHAM—What is the object on the sur-rebuttal.

Mr. DALY—He was the prosecution's witness.

Q.—When did you make this statement to me? A.—Within the last two or three days.

Q.—Did you ask me then not to call you as a witness? Objected to and excluded.

THE EVIDENCE CLOSED—SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE.

This closed the evidence, and after the usual preliminaries of arranging the tables and books and preparing a space for Mr. Tremaine to sum up, Judge Ingraham said, "Mr. Tremaine, we are all ready." Mr. Tremaine replied: Before proceeding to address the jury, I will read to your Honor some propositions, which I propose to hand up and request your Honor to charge the jury upon.

1. That the jury should not find the prisoner guilty of murder unless they are satisfied that he killed the deceased with premeditated design to effect his death; that the deceased died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound; that there was no justifiable cause of firing the pistol, and at the time the prisoner was not insane.

2. The jury should not find the prisoner guilty of murder if they entertain a reasonable doubt upon any and all of the questions involved in the first proposition above stated.

3. That if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon the question whether the deceased died from the effects of the pistol wounds, or either of them, or upon the question of whether the homicide was justifiable, or whether the prisoner was of sound mind at the time, they should not convict the prisoner either of murder or manslaughter in any degree. Before the jury can convict of murder they should be first satisfied that the case is not one of justifiable homicide or of manslaughter in either of its four degrees.

5. That upon the facts in this case the jury have no right whatever to convict of murder in the second degree.

6. That upon the facts in this case, the jury have no right to convict of manslaughter in the first degree.

7. That upon the facts in this case the jury have no right to convict of manslaughter in the second degree.

8. That if the jury should find there was no intention to kill, that the homicide was not justifiable, and that the prisoner was not insane at the time, they would have the power, upon the facts of this case, to convict of manslaughter in the third degree, if they were satisfied that the prisoner was in the heat of passion when he fired.

9. If the jury should find that the killing was not murder, nor justifiable homicide, and was not embraced in the statutory definition of manslaughter in the first, second, or third degree, they have the right to find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

10. The killing of the deceased would be justifiable and the verdict of the jury should be not guilty provided they should find that at the time of firing the deceased had a pistol in his hand and was apparently preparing to fire at the prisoner, and the prisoner believed he was in imminent danger of losing his own life or sustaining great bodily harm from the firing of such pistol.

11. If upon the whole evidence the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon the question whether the homicide was justifiable, they should find a general verdict of not guilty.

12. If, considering the temperament of the prisoner and his apprehensions of danger from Fisk, and by the facts and circumstances of the case, the jury are satisfied that when the prisoner fired the shot he actually believed Fisk was about to kill him with a pistol; that he fired with an honest conviction that such firing was necessary to save his life, the prisoner ought not to be convicted of murder.

13. If, upon the whole case, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt whether the prisoner was guilty of any offense, it will be their duty to give a general verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Tremaine then handed up the propositions and turning to the Jury thus addressed them.

ADDRESS OF MR. TREMAINE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: Before entering upon the discussion of the great and important issues about to be submitted for your decision, I desire in behalf of the prisoner and his counsel to express to you our congratulations and our thanks. We congratulate you on the fact that after a long and protracted trial, at Mid-summer, the time is rapidly approaching when this great drama will close, and after having faithfully and honestly discharged your duty, you will be enabled to return to your respective places of business and to your families. We thank you for the patient and intelligent attention with which you have listened to the most interesting developments in this important case. We thank you because having been summoned under the laws of your country to attend to the discharge of the most important responsibilities and duties that can rest upon you as citizens, you have scorned to resort to the devices of doubtful honesty to escape from those duties whereby a juryman takes upon himself to say that from the mere perusal in the newspapers of the facts in the case as developed by an *ex parte* examination, and by newspaper reports, he has become disqualified to discharge the duties of a juror. We thank you that, discarding those doubtful and too common expedients, while you have only conceded to us that you have read about this case, you have given us the assurance under oath that you could and would decide it upon the evidence alone, discarding wholly from your minds all impressions or prepossessions derived from the perusal of newspapers. I entered upon the discharge of my duties in this case under circumstances of great personal responsibility. The responsibility that rests upon the counsel situated as I am standing up to plead for a man whose life is in jeopardy can scarcely be overestimated. In the present case I come before you a stranger. You are strangers to me. I have no right therefore to expect that any weight will be given to what I am to utter, except such things as are entitled to receive consideration from their own inherent good sense and intrinsic worth. But, as I said before, the embarrassment and responsibility of counsel standing up as I am here today, can scarcely be overestimated. The learned District-Attorney stated to you in the opening of this case, that in his judgment the duties of a prosecutor were more arduous and responsible than those of the counsel for defense. From this statement I take the liberty most respectfully and most decidedly to dissent. It has been my experience to occupy both positions, and I am sure I express the sentiments of every man engaged in defending persons charged with crime, when I say that there is no comparison at all between the duties and responsibilities and labors of a public prosecutor and those that devolve upon counsel occupying the position I occupy. The public prosecutor merely discharges his duty; he has no other responsibility. On the other hand, consider for a moment my position. The words that I shall now present to you will be the last that will ever be uttered by mortal man before that shall be pronounced that shall either restore this young man to liberty or consign him to prison, or an ignominious death upon the scaffold. If, in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon me, I should fail, how dreadful my responsibility. On the poor, feeble words that may fall from my lips not only the fate of this young man with a future opening bright and beautiful before him, but little past the age of thirty, but also whether the blow shall be struck by your hands that will place upon that innocent child of his the stigma of being denounced as the son of a murderer; and whether that wife, seeking recreation and health in foreign lands, shall be hereafter pointed out as the widow of a murderer; and, finally, whether the gray hairs of this old father and mother shall be brought down in sorrow to the grave. There is a great disparity of forces here in this struggle. The prisoner, single-handed and alone, is struggling for his life against the full power of this gigantic commonwealth. Arrayed against him stands the public prosecutor. At his beck the whole Police force of the City is ready to summon witnesses. The treasury of the State, the whole taxable power, the whole taxable property, is subject to the will of the public prosecutor. He comes here clothed with ten-fold more power and influence before a jury than I can possibly collect, and then, in addition to all that, he has been aided by the learning, the ability, and the wisdom of two of the ablest members of our profession. The contest is an unequal one, and unless the prisoner's defense is one that is sustained by the power of truth, he can scarcely expect that, in such a mighty contest, he will not be driven to the wall. But if he has the truth on his side, then I care not what powers are brought against him. My experience has taught me that before a jury of twelve men, drawn from the several pursuits of life, having no prejudices to subserve and no object to accomplish, except to govern themselves by their consciences before their country and their God, on a fair hearing like the present, before an impartial tribunal and an enlightened jury, all the powers that the laws give, tremendous as the enginery and machinery of Government are, will be sufficient to crush to earth the truth by which the defendant is sustained. But, gentlemen, in no case with which I have ever been connected have I felt so impelled by a sense of duty as in this case, to appeal to you by every consideration of justice and fair play to dismiss wholly from your minds all impressions derived from the examinations before the Coroner, and from the publications of those examinations in the daily papers in your City, and from the newspaper editorial comments based upon the publication of this *ex parte* judicial investigation. It is the great difficulty with which this prisoner has been obliged to contend. On the hearing before the Coroner's inquest, the testimony selected by the Coroner to make out a case was published and heralded broadcast from one end to the other of this land without one single word being presented on the part of this prisoner to break the force of that testimony. Thomas Harte, Patrick Harte and Redmond were brought there, and it would not be strange at all if, upon their testimony, without a word of cross-examination or counter testimony, the public mind became impressed with the conviction that this prisoner had been guilty of a murderous attack upon James Fisk; that he had pursued him from the Hoffman House down to the Grand Central Hotel, and hung around that hotel for the purpose of meeting his victim; had waited until he entered that hall from which, according to the language of the public prosecutor, there was no escape, and there, seizing the opportune moment when there was no chance for escape, and pursuant to the purpose he entertained, he fired the shot that took the life of this defenseless man. This prisoner felt that his salvation depended upon concealing within his own breast the truth of the case, lest that perjury that has dogged him, and that power that has sent its detectives upon his track for weeks and months would again hunt out these witnesses, tamper with them, and destroy the value of their evidence. And his counsel, too, acting in the discharge of what they believed their duty—Mr. McKeon, Mr. Graham and Mr. Gerry—placed upon him the seal of secrecy, and enjoined him not to utter that long communication which passed between him and the public, but that he should wait until the day of his trial, when the truth would be made known. And here, for three long months, this young man, innocent, as I shall endeavor to show you, hunted down as a victim by the hounds of an organized conspiracy, against which he was contending, endeavoring to strike him down. He has been for six long months in a position where he could have no communication whatever with the public; and we come down to trial, and are obliged to summon 600 men, with the public mind poisoned by these *ex parte* and illegal publications, as I could show you; and now, in the name of all that is just, and legal, and honorable, I ask you to discard from your minds any impressions derived from the publication of such testimony. The publication of this Coroner's testimony, where the prisoner had no right to cross-examine or produce witnesses, when the prisoner was imprisoned upon the warrant issued by that Coroner was a libel, every publication of an *ex-parte* character tending to prejudice this prisoner before he came to trial was indictable by law and arraignable in a civil action. To prove to you that such publications are libelous, and to disabuse your minds of any impressions which you may have received, and to dismiss all prejudices derived from these sources, I shall read to you some authorities upon this point. [Mr. Tremaine here referred to Starkey, on Slander, 235-6. The King against Fisher, 563, quoting Lord Edinborough's decision; and the King against Fleet, an analagous case. When we come here we are met by men who go on the stand and swear that they have formed opinions, and hundreds said that their opinions were so fixed that they could not decide fairly on the evidence. The law in that respect is the same here as it is in England. The Common law, as it existed in England, became the law of the State of New-York. I feel that all I have to fear is the insidious influence of these publications, which, although you intend to be fair and impartial, may have influenced you, and may exercise some bias upon your deliberations. I can do nothing more than caution you against it; that these *ex parte* newspaper publications will be wholly dismissed and discarded by you as unworthy of consideration, and that you will steel yourselves firmly and manfully against any bias arising from this source. What is the duty of a jury in a case of this nature? You are to pass upon every question of fact involved in this case. The crime of murder being composed, as it is, of several constituent elements, if upon any one essential point necessary to constitute that crime a question of fact arises, you, and you alone, constitute the tribunal established by the Constitution and laws for the determination of that question. There is no power on earth, if you decide wrongly against this prisoner upon these questions of fact, to correct that error. It is a somewhat singular anomaly, showing that we have not yet progressed to that point of progression we are advancing to meet, wherein distinctions existing in favor of the prisoner operate to his disadvantage. In civil causes, where questions of fact arise on the trial, the Court on review has power to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, where the evidence does not warrant the findings of fact by the jury. It is not so, unfortunately, in criminal cases. We have made many other changes in the common law, but this change, although eagerly desired, and which has been applied to inferior Criminal Courts, has not yet obtained such a fast hold as to be applicable to capital offenses. In England if a juror improperly decide a question of fact, there is no remedy, or if a Judge improperly rule upon questions of law, there is no redress. The only chance is to ask pardon of the Crown, and thus is made a matter of favor that which belongs to the accused as a matter of right. In this State his Excellency, the present Governor, in several messages, knowing the necessity for it by reason of his experience as a jurist, has recommended to the Legislature that the law in this respect should be changed. He has asked that a law be enacted giving the General Terms and the Court of Appeals the right to look into the evidence upon a trial for murder, and if the Court think the jury came to an erroneous conclusion, they should have the same right which now belongs to the Courts in civil cases, to grant a new trial. But our Legislature was so occupied with other matters, that there has been no chance for these great improvements in the law of personal liberty; the recommendation of the Governor has fallen still-born from his lips. I mention these things that here you shall understand that if you are against the prisoner as to a question of fact, no power on earth can correct that act. There was a case in Troy of a man named Thompson, who was convicted, by a jury, of murder in the second degree. The General Term granted a new trial, because the offense could not be murder in the second degree. But the Court of Appeals declared that no appeal could be taken from the decision of a jury, and set aside the action of the General Term. The conviction was affirmed, and the man is now serving a term in a State prison of the State. But on questions of law we have progressed from the English standard, and exceptions may be taken to the rulings of the Court. If, therefore, the Judge, in admitting or rejecting evidence, to go to the jury, shall commit an error against the prisoner, he has redress. But if upon the great question of fact, whether he be or not guilty of the offense of murder, if you decide against him he has no chance whatever for redress. His only hope or chance would be by a review of the decisions of the Judge during the progress of the trial. All the leanings of the law are on the side of humanity. Every step that has been taken by our reform in criminal practice has been in favor of the prisoner, and these reforms have been of a salutary description. I deny the proposition made by one of the gentlemen associated with the District-Attorney that the law is an intellectual entity, destitute of humanity. The law has no vengeance. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." But the law in its humanity ever has—and ever will in every civilized community—leaned in favor of the prisoner. When you look back you see all along the pathway of the history of criminal jurisprudence what great concessions have been made on the side of mercy and humanity. By the common law of England, no right was given the prisoner to have counsel. The Judge was theoretically his counsel. But when our forefathers in England foresaw that the Judge was more likely to be counsel for the Crown, they extorted, through Magna Charta, that every man have a right to counsel, and to have a public trial by a jury of his peers. Previously such trials were conducted in an *ex parte* star chamber way, where a prisoner had not an opportunity to confront his accusers or cross-examine the witnesses appearing against him. We have progressed by securing the right of public trial, the right to counsel, the right to trial by jury, the right to have errors of law committed by the Court corrected by a superior tribunal, and last, but not least, within the last few years the most important right of all, the right to put a man charged with crime upon the stand, to swear him, and let him tell his story. This is the most important of all, and why? Because, if you take up books on the law of evidence, you will find multitudes of cases collected showing the dangers of circumstantial evidence; cases where a man was so surrounded by cogent evidences of the crime charged that he was convicted. A padlock was placed by law on his lips. He was not permitted to be sworn. Circumstances afterward, after he had suffered death, proved him an innocent man. These cases are cited by young lawyers to show to a jury the danger of circumstantial evidence. But when the prisoner is allowed to testify in regard to it there is little danger that a truthful defense will be overruled by a jury. And this very concession is on the side of the prisoner, because the law contains the proviso that if he does not choose to avail himself of it no inference against is to be drawn from that. The establishment of the charge lies upon the strength of the case upon the part of the people, and the evidence introduced to support it. If, however, the prisoner be guilty, it is the most fearful ordeal to which he can be subjected. The jury are ever on the alert to judge from his disposition and demeanor, and while always careful to consider evidences of modest timidity, will be quick to discover whether or not his appearance is such as to commend him as a truth-telling man. A single preliminary remark before I shall proceed to the discussion of this case. There are two reasons for the gratitude and satisfaction which I experience in entering upon the discussion of this great question. The first is that the prisoner at last has his "day in Court." I employ the language of the law, which gives to every man his "day in Court" before he is judged. That day has come, and until this trial commenced the prisoner has not had his day in Court, and has suffered most grievously for it. But now, at last, he is enabled to appear, surrounded by his friends and aided by his counsel, before a jury of his country, to present his defense. Another reason is the great changes which have been effected since the 6th of January, which inspire hope, in that we are before a Court which will act judicially. Look at the history of the legislation of the past two years. You find that the Erie Ring, with which the deceased was so intimately identified, and of which he was the right arm, held possession of the law-making power of the State. The speaker referred to the passage of the Erie Classification bill, the Tammany Ring in New-York, which, in many instances, had subsidized the Press. But the time came when the people demanded reform, and men of all political parties came forward and declared that this state of things should not exist. He eulogized the action of Charles O'Conor in furtherance of the reform movement. The reform went on, Fisk fell, the disruption of the Erie Ring followed, the others associated with him having received their death-blow through the repeal of the Erie Classification bill.

Mr. Tremaine asked Mr. McKeon to read the indictment, which was done.

Mr. TREMAINE—You will perceive, therefore, gentlemen, that under that indictment the issue was presented, and the prosecution is bound to maintain the affirmative of that issue, so as to establish the allegations contained in that indictment, that from the wound he died. The charge against the prisoner in that indictment is the charge of murder—murder in the first degree—murder by taking the life of James Fisk, Jr., with premeditated design to effect his death by the infliction of a mortal wound, of which James Fisk died. At this stage of the discussion, I shall read to you the definition of murder in the first and second degrees as the law now stands.

After defining the different degrees of murder and of homicide, Mr. Tremaine said: It is not claimed that Fisk was engaged in the perpetration of a homicide or felony, or attempt to perpetrate homicide or felony. If he was engaged in any offense, it was in the attempt to shoot us; and if you come to the conclusion that Fisk had a pistol and was engaged in the preparation of the crime of firing a pistol at us, or making preparation to, you can come to no other conclusion than that it was justifiable homicide, and you have no right to give any other; but you have the physical power, and no Court can interfere with you. But I tell you, as I asked the Court to charge, that you have no right to find him guilty under such a state of facts. If the jury should come to the conclusion that this was done without design to effect death, and that it was not one of justifiable homicide, and that death was the result of that wound, they have the power upon these facts to find him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. On the prisoner's testimony, which stands uncontradicted—yes, corroborated—there can be no other verdict than this. If you come to the conclusion that the prisoner was insane, or that it was a case of justifiable homicide—a general verdict of not guilty. Murder, then, gentlemen, which is the charge made against this prisoner, may be thus defined: It is the killing—the intentional killing—of a human being, by the infliction of a wound causing death, without justifiable cause, by a person of sound mind, memory and discretion. I shall proceed to discuss the question whether this wound inflicted by the prisoner caused the death of James Fisk, Jr.—was the wound of which he died on the 7th of January, at a quarter before 11 o'clock in the morning. I maintain that the truth leaves a reasonable doubt as to whether he did then die of that wound. It is not enough for the prosecution to show that he had a wound of which he might have died a week after. It is not enough for the prosecution to satisfy you that the chances were against his recovery. It is incumbent upon them to prove, in the language of the indictment, that the wound was a mortal one, and that James Fisk, Jr., died of that wound on the morning of the 7th of January. It it turns out that death may have been caused through some other agency—if by malpractice or from the joint agency of malpractice—and the wound caused death on that day, the prisoner cannot be convicted. If this prisoner fired a pistol willfully and feloniously at the deceased, and the latter was wounded by that pistol, of course the prisoner is liable for that assault, but he is not liable for homicide unless the person died of that wound; upon a proper indictment charging him with assault he might be convicted. I understand the statute to be you cannot convict upon a mere assault where the homicide does not result from the wound. At any rate, whether he could be convicted of these under this indictment, the offense would not be murder or manslaughter in the first degree; it would be an offense, but not this offense. Mr. Tremaine then cited some authorities bearing upon the question, from the sixth section of Criminal Proceedings, page 213. Now we will take no considerable trouble to controvert the medical authorities, that this was a dangerous wound, and was necessarily mortal. But that Fisk died from this wound alone we utterly deny. I shall endeavor to show you that notwithstanding his social position and great wealth, and his ability to procure the best medical advice, Col. Fisk was the victim of the grossest malpractice; and I speak the word intentionally and advisedly. I have nothing to say against the many respectable practitioners who have been produced here; but I say that the two persons who were the immediate physicians in charge, the hotel doctors—Drs. Tripler and Fisher—show the clearest malpractice on their part. Their treatment was indicative of the utmost ignorance. They administered poison to such an extent that it might well have caused death; and this we will endeavor to establish upon evidence.

At this point the Court adjourned.

THE GOTHAM MURDER.

The Trial of Burns Concluded—Verdict of Non-Responsibility—The Prisoner Removed to the Insane Asylum.

The trial of James Burns, for the murder of John O'Halloran, in the Gotham drinking-saloon, in April last, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Jacob Tillotson, formerly an usher at Niblo's, was called by the defense. He had known the prisoner for many years, and described two occasions in which Burns had spoken of men waiting to kill him, and had otherwise acted strangely.

Dr. Kimbark, a Police surgeon, testified that Burns was once examined by the Surgical Board for appointment on the Police force, and was rejected because of his unsoundness of mind, the result of drink. He did not think Burns in his right mind at the time of the murder.

Dr. Shine, formerly Deputy Coroner, described an occasion on which he had prescribed for Burns when he was evidently suffering from delirium tremens. He did not think the prisoner morally responsible at the time of the shooting.

This closed the case for the defense.

The Assistant District-Attorney briefly submitted the case to the judgment of the jury, and Recorder Hackett, in charging them, said that it was one of the few cases in which he had entire faith in the plea of the defense, that the prisoner was under mental aberration at the time of the commission of the crime. He instructed the jury either to bring him in guilty, or not guilty, by reason of mental aberration.

At 12 o'clock the jury retired, and in about two hours returned with a verdict, that they found Burns guilty of the act, but not responsible by reason of insanity.

The prisoner preserved the same stolid look while the verdict was rendered which his countenance has worn all through the trial. The Recorder ordered that he be sent to the State Insane Asylum at Utica.

Death of Rev. Charles Brooks.

From the Boston Transcript, July 8.

Rev. Charles Brooks died yesterday at Medford. Born in that town, Oct. 30, 1795, he graduated at Harvard in 1816; studied theology; was pastor of the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Hingham, Mass., from 1821 to 1839; chosen Professor of Natural History in the University of New-York in 1838, and went to Europe the next year, remaining abroad for four years to pursue his researches in his favorite studies. Failure of eyesight compelled him to resign his professorship, and he returned to the pulpit, preaching quite regularly in various places, and continuing busy as ever with his pen. He was the author of quite a number of biographical, historical, religious and philanthropic works, and also of a volume on ornithology.

The Steuben Monument—Postponement of the Dedication.

From the Utica Herald, July 8.

The Steuben monument has been completed. It is said to be a handsome affair. The general effect of the monument will be improved by four cannon, which are to be placed at its corners. It had been contemplated to celebrate the completion of the monument about this time, but our German citizens desired its postponement, so that it should not interfere with the celebration of the Fourth of July. It was also feared by the farmers in the vicinity that their crops would be injured by the concourse of people which will inevitably come together on the day of the celebration. The time for the celebration will be fixed within three months from this time, and a number of the leading men of the city will be present to lend interest to the occasion.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller GREEN placed in the hands of his paymaster, Mr. Moor Falls, yesterday, the sum of $88,500 to pay the wages due the laborers on the Boulevard to the 1st of July inst., and today payment will be made to the men on the line of the several works.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Political Situation—M. Thiers' Position—The President's Ambition—Action of the Right—The Executive Interviewed—Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 24, 1872.

It is by no means an easy task to render an intelligible account of the present situation in France, which is, it will be understood, appreciated in diverse ways by the party Press. In almost any other country in the world, unless an exception can be made of Spain, the present moment might be regarded as a very serious crisis. Only one thing is needed to cause the immediate overthrow of the present Government, but that is the very thing we are not permitted to regard as a possibility, namely, the union of the different factions of the Chamber, and the consolidation of the majority. It is this utter division, this impossibility of coming to an understanding, which constitutes the strength of M. Thiers, which prevents the formation of a monarchical majority, which seems to be the safeguard of the Republic. In the boldest manner possible the President has broken the *Pacte de Bordeaux*, and openly announced that he intends to devote himself entirely to the consolidation of the Republic. Although there seems to be a want of good faith in this step, I feel bound to justify M. Thiers, for I cannot see what else he could have done, honestly and legitimately, in the face of the present most singular position of political affairs. It seems to me a logical and inexorable necessity, whatever may come of it, and it is more than likely that the only thing which will come of it is the still greater confusion of the monarchical parties. However, it is by no means sure as yet, and at the hour I write great efforts are being made to insure a majority against the Government—not to overthrow it, unless the President chooses to resign, but to oblige him to rule the country on constitutional principles, and select his Ministers from the majority.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMBITION.

But one great fact is now certain: there is no longer a doubt as to the rôle M. Thiers intends to play in history. He has determined to be the Washington of his country. Most unfortunately for France, perhaps, he is now seventy-five years of age, and at the very beginning of his work. If M. Thiers could by some *projet de loi*, or "Rivet proposition," take fifteen or twenty years from his age, one might consider the Republic safe. But it is his great age which discourages the Monarchists, and which, at the same time, gives them courage. *If M. Thiers Should Die?* is the title of a pamphlet just seized, and its authors arrested, but whatever may be done to them for their work, the impression made by this title will remain. If M. Thiers should die what would be the result? was the question staring the monarchists right in the face the week past, and causing great alarm. Perhaps they were more than half sincere in their fears, for after all they have said and done against the Empire it would never do to let that régime return, and the only other alternative was the Republic, growing stronger daily while M. Thiers lives, and falling into the hands of M. Gambetta if M. Thiers should die. In the elections which have just taken place three Radicals and one Bonapartist were returned, and the electors of the Gironde found themselves in the presence of two candidates only, a Radical and a Bonapartist. Those parties being active had prepared the way, and it was a walk over for these two candidates. One or the other is sure to be elected. With a want of logic that is astounding these men blamed M. Thiers for this situation—as if they had not attacked the Emperor for twenty years upon the charge, partly true and partly false, of having interfered in the elections.

ACTION OF THE RIGHT.

A small coterie of the Right held a meeting and resolved that it was absolutely necessary for every patriot to forget his own party passions, to unite in the cause of order, to close up the ranks of the majority, and to make a peaceable effort to bring the President over to the majority. A large meeting was then held and a most respectable delegation selected to wait upon M. Thiers, for there is not a man who is not quite ready to vote a resolution of that kind, but always with the mental reservation that it is to be binding upon everybody else and not upon himself. As an instance of the good faith I may remark that the first question which came up was whether the Bonapartists were to be allowed admission into this reconstructed majority. At first it was proposed to proscribe them entirely, but when it was urged that the President would use this as an argument against them it was voted politic to admit the members of that party. M. Rouher was approached and asked to join in the movement. He replied that the Bonapartists could not make common cause with this new party in opposition to M. Thiers. The Bonapartists did not conceal their policy or their aims. They asked a vote of the people, and whatever might be the result they would pledge themselves to abide by it. "It is not by intrigues," continued M. Rouher, "that the attempt to force the Government to change its policy should be made, but at the polls, or by contest in open day in the legislative debates." The answer to this language is that a man who has served the Empire cannot be honest in using virtuous and loyal words. The Orleanist Dukes were a little disconcerted at this attitude, but they nevertheless departed on their mission.

M. THIERS INTERVIEWED.

At the Prefecture, Gen. Changarnier—a vain, self-important old man, only anxious to make men talk about him—ran up the steps like a boy, and, with the air of a young officer leading a charge, he was the first to attack the President. The Duc de Broglie then spoke, and M. Thiers replied in a long speech, which I cannot even summarize. Suffice it to say that he denied the statement that the country was going over to the Radicals, and declared his intention of consolidating the moderate Republic. He reminded these delegates that he was the President of a Republic, and was obliged to take his Republican Ministers where he could find them, but certainly not from a faction known to be monarchist. He spoke firmly, but courteously, listened attentively and patiently, and fenced with his usual skill. The Duc de Rochefoucauld tried to argue the success of the Radicals, and to prove that the power would inevitably fall into their hands. "My father-in-law, the Prince de Ligne, believes it will come very soon," said he, "for after the last election he told us to pack up jewels and plate and pictures to be sent to Belgium at once." "Oh! Duke," cried M. Thiers, "my friend the Prince de Ligne could not have said that. It was your mother-in-law; the Princess has so much wit——." "Pardon, Mr. President—it was the Prince de Ligne." M. Thiers invited the delegation to dinner, but they went away sad and sadly beaten. Indeed, what had been gained? The President had firmly declined to accede to their demand; he had laughed at their fears; he had broken the "compact of Bordeaux," and he had openly declared that he should devote himself entirely to the consolidation of the Republic. He had also declined to choose his Minister from the Right.

AFTER INCIDENTS.

After this rebuff, the delegates naturally asked themselves what they were to do about it. With his usual impetuosity, Gen. Changarnier wanted to vote a "want a confidence," but the Dukes knew very well, despite their votes in Committee or caucus, a majority could not be obtained ready to put such a vote on record in the open Assembly. Baron de Larcy resigned his portfolio, and, perhaps, M. Goulard will follow, and the Dukes are now holding constant meetings in the almost vain hope of finding some sort of a combination against the President. I have said above that M. Thiers was forced to this step, and for this reason: there is no majority. There is no doubt that, if the question could be put, republic or monarchy, there would be a large majority for the latter, but as the question must naturally be complicated with the question, "what sort of monarchy?" the vote would break the so-called majority into four separate factions. Were M. Thiers to accede to this request from what part of the Assembly would he get his Ministers? Certainly he could not take a Bonapartist. To take a Legitimist would be to unite the Orleanists with the Republicans against him, and this manner of acting on the part of the Monarchists leaves the President no choice but to govern with the minority, which is really well organized, solid, and to be depended on. So long as the reins are in his own hands there will be no cause for fear; but here again we come back to the starting-point. The President has reached the age of seventy-five, and *Si M. Thiers mourait?* ASHBY.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Nuptials of Prince Leichtenstein and Miss Fox.

From the Manchester Examiner & Times, June 28.

Yesterday morning one of the most splendid wedding ceremonies that has ever taken place out of the royal circle in London was celebrated at the Pro-Cathedral, High-street, Kensington, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Count Beust, and a host of the nobility of the United Kingdom and of foreign countries. Although the wedding services were fixed to commence at 11 o'clock, carriages began to arrive an hour earlier in strings at the Pro-Cathedral, which, by the way, faces the entrance to Holland House, a circumstance that obviated the necessity of the bride taking more than two minutes to get from the house of her adopted mother to the altar. The first visitor of distinction to arrive was Earl Granville, in plain morning dress, with white waistcoat. He, it was known, would give away the bride. His Lordship was quickly followed by Lord Henry Lennox, and the following friends of Lady Holland's family, who, amid a rustle of silks and muslins took their seats on the left of the altar, the place selected by her ladyship for her friends: The Prince and Princess Metternich, the Baron and Baroness Bulow, the Duc de Richelieu, Lord and Lady Lilford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord Ilchester, Col. Fox, Duke of St. Albans, Lady Maria Ponsonby, Capt. Fitzclarence, Lord Edmund Fitzclarence, the Countess Granville, Lady Bessborough, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham, and the representatives of many other distinguished families. The edifice, calculated by the stewards, gentlemen members of the ordinary congregations, who wore the Papal colors (yellow and white) in their button-holes, to hold nearly 2,000 persons, was well filled with an assembly who, it was evident from their aristocratic bearing and style of dress, were more or less all members of the higher class of society. Just as the two organs have begun to play, the Duke of Cambridge enters alone, and takes his seat on the right of the altar. His Royal Highness, who bows to a few of his friends, is hardly observed, when a loud burst of music, and the uprising of the audience to their feet, announces the arrival of the Catholic Archbishop, followed by Monsignor Capel (who took no part in the service) and a number of clergymen, including the Father Superior of the Pro-Cathedral itself, (Mr. Foley.) The Archbishop, ascending the steps to his crimson-canopied throne, is scarcely robed in his splendidly-embroidered mitre and cope, when three very tall, military-looking men, all young, enter the church together, and the immediate playing of the Austrian national hymn, and the fact that Earl Granville rushes forward to grasp the hands of the new comers prove that this is the bridegroom's party. The leading actor in the scene, a pale, fair man, without a hair on his face, noiselessly marches rather than walks to the front of the prie dieu. He and his second brother, Alfred, are in the uniform—dark blue coat, gold braid, red trousers, and long Hessian boots—of the Leichtenstein Hussar Regiment. The third brother, the tallest of the three, and the best man, is gorgeously clad, he wearing the magnificent dress of a Knight of Justice of the Order of Malta. Right well this youth looks as he sweeps up the aisle to the sound of his own spurs and sword, in his long black velvet cloak over his gold-ornamented red tunic, and with his plumed hat waving in his hand. The next music we hear is our own national anthem, and all rise to their feet, and every eye is directed towards the door, as the Prince of Wales, with the Princess on his arm, approaches, followed by Prince Arthur and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prince of Wales, wearing, like Prince Arthur, a dark blue coat and a flower in the button-hole, looks strong and well, though slightly bald. As he makes his way to his seat he gives the Duke of Cambridge, whose patience must have been nearly exhausted by this time, a rapid shake of the hand, and then he carefully arranges the chair for the Princess. The ladies may care to learn that, although the Princess' bonnet and underskirt were of a light hue, the very tight-fitting jacket worn by Her Royal Highness was of dark purple velvet. The scene as the royal party, amid repeated bows, occupy their chairs, is one of exceeding grandeur, the ladies' dresses, the robes of the clergy, the military uniforms, and the flower-begirt space before the well-lit altar, all adding to the splendour and magnitude of the effect. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" is played as Earl Granville, with the bride—a dark-haired young lady with a very intelligent face—on his arm is seen to enter. Just behind the bride, whose step is a very nervous one, comes Lady Holland. The instant the bridegroom recognizes the party, he leaves his seat with his two brothers, and then goes half way down the aisle to meet his future relatives. Lady Holland here offers her arm to Prince Alfred de Leichtenstein, and the little procession, with the bride leaning on Earl Granville, and the two tall brothers, bridegroom and best man, following in the rear of the bridesmaids, move on to the satin-covered prie-dieu. The bridegroom, unlike his third brother, Henry, who wore a medal, had no decoration on his breast. The service is now commenced by the Archbishop, and it is observed that the Prince Aloise de Leichtenstein, for that is the bridegroom's full name, pronounces the responses in excellent and audible English. The bride has by this time recovered her self-possession, and looks very pretty as in a low voice she tenders away her life's keeping to the tall Austrian beside her. At the conclusion of this part of the service the bridal party, followed by the royal one, pass, not to the vestry, but to a side bay, where the following names, in the order I write them, were recorded in the register: "Aloise" (Louis,) "de Leichenstein," "Marie" (described Mary,) "Fox," "Albert Edward," "Alexandria," "Arthur," "George," "Mary Adelaide," "Granville," "Coventry," "Henri de Leichtenstein," "Alfred de Leichtenstein," "Lansdowne," "Ilchester." The bridesmaids, whose names were also inserted, and whose dresses were of white grenadine, trimmed with pink flowers, were Miss Caroline Coventry, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, Miss Powys, Miss Florence Herbert of Llanarth, Miss Callander, and Miss Ponsonby. The latter was quite a tiny creature, and an Albanian, as her flaxen curls betrayed. The register having been signed, mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Cumberback, private chaplain to Lady Holland, and at its conclusion the Archbishop (Dr. Manning) addressed the newly-married pair.

There was a little pause at the conclusion of the address, which was heard in every part of the Pro-Cathedral, and then the Archbishop left his throne. The wedding march was again played, and Earl Granville engaged himself in the new duty of distributing wedding favors to the royal party. The Prince of Wales placed the favor in his coat in the same button-hole with his flower—a white one—and some amusement was caused by the somewhat elaborate effect produced by the combined effect. His Royal Highness himself was probably not the least amused at the consequence of his own act. Shortly after noon the bride and bridegroom (the latter having his hat strapped soldier fashion to his sword) left the sacred edifice for Holland House, and the Prince and Princess of Wales quickly followed. As both the bridal and royal groups left the gates of the Pro-Cathedral the cheering in the streets was continuous and enthusiastic. Subsequently wedding breakfasts were served in Holland House itself, and in a spacious marquee in the handsome grounds of the famous old red brick mansion, and the bridal pair left town in the evening for Lady Holland's house in Surrey.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

A Man Accidentally Killed in Brooklyn by his Friend—Details of the Occurrence.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, Henry Taggert, aged thirty years, was fatally shot through the head with a musket ball, in the liquor saloon kept by Wm. Quailly, No. 755 Pacific-street. The facts, as stated by eye-witnesses, are substantially as follows: Quailly, the proprietor of the saloon, was in an adjoining room handling an old musket that belonged to his father. While thus engaged Taggert entered the bar-room and took a drink. Quailly and Taggert were on terms of intimate friendship, and the former called Taggert into the room where he was. As Taggert entered, Quailly, it is stated, pointed the musket at him in total ignorance of the fact that it was loaded, and jokingly said, "Suppose I shoot you." The gun was cocked, and as Quailly's finger touched the trigger a deafening explosion rang through the house, and the next moment Taggert was stretched on the floor with a stream of blood pouring from a wound in the head, where the ball had entered. He died in a few minutes. The deadly missile went in at the right eye, and passing clear through, came out at the back of the head. Quailly, in terror at what he had done, dropped the gun and fled. The Police were summoned, and took charge of the premises, while several officers went in pursuit of Quailly. Taggert was a baker by occupation, and was employed by Wm. Miller at No. 867 Pacific street. He was married only three weeks ago, and leaves a wife living in Twenty-first-street, New-York. Quailly's father is much distressed at the unfortunate occurrence, and joined in the search for his son.

Suicide at Union Hill.

Mary Schultz, a married woman, residing at Union Hill, died yesterday morning from the effects of a quantity of phosphorus, taken on Monday night for the purpose of committing suicide. Antidotes were administered and the woman lived until yesterday. She was conscious and admitted the attempt to commit suicide, but refused to assign any reason for the act.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Why?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As yours is a family paper I suppose that its columns are open for inquiry and information upon questions of interest to the public. Now to the point. During the last week there were bought three tickets for Southport, Conn., by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for which $1 50 each was asked, upon the same days other members of the family were only charged $1 35. Will some of your readers explain this matter for the satisfaction of

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE TIMES?

GREENFIELD HILL, Conn., Saturday, July 6, 1872.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper has heretofore taken much interest in the affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. I am a large depositor, and learn that the receiver has now upward of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars cash in hand. He holds on to this fund, and makes no move toward a dividend. All the other savings bank receivers have declared and paid dividends. Why does not the receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank pay over the moneys in his hands to the depositors, to whom it belongs? Is there no remedy for this dereliction of duty on his part? S.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

How Not to Reform the Civil Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a large part of the *Tribune's* stock in trade to profess an ardent desire to see the public offices filled with pure men, so that the tone of the public service may be improved. In proof of this desire to see good men occupy offices, the *Tribune*, however, has nothing to show except unceasing labors to bring office-holding into such utter contempt that no decent man would think of accepting an office. It is an established principle of human conduct, that if you give a man a bad name, he'll be certain to have the game. How hollow then are the professions of the *Tribune*, when it is doing more than almost all other agencies put together to degrade our civil service by calling all Federal officers "Grant's hired menials" and other names equally infamous. Yours respectfully, PHILIP LINDSLEY.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

Letter-Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully concur with the writer "Prompt Delivery," in your paper a few days ago, proposing that after Aug. 1 next all letters addressed to houses without letter-boxes on the doors, should be returned to the Post-office, and placed till called for in a department to be called "Letters without door-boxes."

My experience was like this: Anticipating one morning important painful domestic letters, I seated myself at the window earnestly awaiting the postman. Presently I saw him on the opposite side of the street, and went to the door to receive him. He then had three doors, without boxes, to make deliveries. Judge of my agony, while waiting, the following result: First house, man rung, waited four minutes, then rung again, when Biddy put her head out the fourth story window with "Well, what dy' want?" Postman politely answers, "Here is a letter." "Oh, well," said Biddy, "I will be down directly." All this consumed eleven minutes. Second house. "Aramandah" was eating her breakfast, and would not lose it for anybody. This house cost twelve minutes, and the three together delayed my letters, after the postman was not only in sight, but within eighty feet of me, thirty-one minutes. Here was a delay of over half an hour to hundreds of families because these three families prefer, "dog in the manger like," not only to annoy themselves by having no box, but hundreds of their neighbors besides.

I make this suggestion, that the postmen be directed to take the numbers of all houses without letter-boxes, and allow only one hour in each day for delivery of letters from the department of "Letters without boxes." Thus make an example of those who try to prevent the Post-office Department from giving every facility to those who are reasonable and considerate for their neighbors. PROMPT ACTION.

A Law "Moral, Martial and Divine."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the date of July 4, you publish a discovery by Mr. Parton of a Virginia statute in force in 1776 against "babbling women" and slanderers among that sex, for which offense "ducking" was a punishment. That statute was much older than the period mentioned. It was among the "laws, moral, martial and divine" which were introduced by Lord De la Warr and others, at an early period in the history of the Virginia Colony.

In Loring's *American Historical Record* for May, is an article on the "ducking stool," used in the infliction of such punishment, with a picture of the instrument. A description of it is set forth in the following letter printed in the *Record*, which was written from "Hungar's Parish, Accowmake, Virginia," in 1634, by a connection of Gov. Endicott, of Massachusetts. After speaking of the privilege he had enjoyed in seeing how people lived in Virginia, and giving his opinion that they "tried to have harmony and good will among themselves," he says:

> "They have a law which reads somewhat in this wise: Whereas it be a sinn and a shame for scolding and lying Tongues to be left to run loose as is too often the way among women, be it hereafter enacted yt any woman who shall, after being warned three severall times by ye Church, persist in excessive scolding, or in back-biting her neighbors, shall be brought before ye Magistrate for examination, and if ye offense be fairly proved upon her, shee shall be taken by an Officer appointed for ye purpose, to ye nearest pond or deepe streame of water, and there, in ye presence of said Magistrate and of her accusers, be publicly ducked by said Officer in ye waters of sd pond or streame until shee shall make a solemn promise yt shee'l never sin in like manner again."

Mr. Hartley was immensely edified by witnessing a shining example of the beneficial operation of the law, and we quote the remainder of his letter in full:

> The day before yesterday, at 2 of ye clock in ye afternoon, I saw this punishment given to one Betsey, wife of John Tucker, who by ye violence of her tongue had made his house and ye neighboorhood uncomfortable. She was taken to ye pond near where I am sojourning by ye officer, who was joyned by ye Magistrate and ye minister, Mr. Cotton, who had frequently admonished her, and a large number of people. They had a machine for ye purpose yt belonged to ye parish, and which I was told had been so used three times this Summer. It is a platform with four small rollers or wheels and two upright posts, between which works a lever by a rope fastened to its shorter or heavier end. At ye end of ye longer arm is fixed a stool upon which said Betsey was fastened by cords, her gown tied and fastened around her. The machine was then moved up to ye edge of ye pond, ye rope was slackened by ye officer, and ye woman was allowed to go down under ye water for ye space of half a minute. Betsey had a stout stomach, and would not yield until she had allowed herself to be so ducked five severall times. At length she cried piteously, "Let me go! let me go! by God's help I'll sin so no more." Then they drew back ye machine, untied ye ropes, and let her walk home in her wetted clothes, a hopeful, penitent woman.
>
> Methought such a reformer of great scolds might be of use in some parts of Massachusetts Bay, for I've been troubled many time by the clatter of ye scolding tongues of women yt like ye clack of ye mill, seldom cease from morning till night.
>
> I expect to stay here about the space of a moon yet, when I shall goe in a vessel from Jamestown to Salem, where I shall have ye honor of saluting you and Mr. Williams as ye humble and most ob't servant, THOMAS HARTLEY.
>
> GOV. ENDICOTT.

Authority of the Howard Mission.

In the case of Maria Kane, bound out by the Superintendent of the Howard Mission, as already noticed in the TIMES, a motion was called on in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Smith, yesterday, to attach the Superintendent of the Mission for contempt of Court in failing to produce the girl, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. The Superintendent claims that having farmed out the child to one Humphreys, there his control and responsibility ended. The argument was set down for Tuesday next.

Departures Yesterday for Europe.

Per steam-ship City of London, to Liverpool—Mrs. Marcan, Mrs. S. A. Dixon, Mrs. Alice Regan, Mrs. A. C. Walsh, Miss R. A. Donegan, Miss Josephine Walsh, H. Flinn, J. J. Donegan, Mrs. B. F. O'Sullivan, Master Reynolds, Patrick Duffy, J. W. Whatly, W. O. Clark, Rev. A. J. Verbeck, Thomas Anderson, James Marsden, B. Fisher, D. W. Campbell, W. G. Marcan, John Wood and wife, Miss Wood, Hon. C. E. Ingersoll and wife, Manuel Ingersoll, Miss Julia Lolier, Miss Mary Lolier, Master J. C. Ingersoll, J. Rumskill, Mrs. Chapman, S. F. Morris, W. Tunnicliffe, Joseph G. Eurdensohn, Mr. Levy, Henry Fairclough, Mr. Harrison, W. Carleton and wife, Wm. Weaver and wife, Mrs. Taylor, W. G. Flinn and wife, Rev. Peter O'Farrell.

A Grant Man Who Wouldn't Flinch.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal.

On Monday evening Henry Bell and James Ward, both of Mt. Carbon, were walking down the board walk toward home, when Bell stepped on a weak plank and one leg went down through. Upon attempting to extricate himself he found that he was fast and could not loosen his limb. Ward thought he would have a little sport with his companion, so he proposed that if Bell would promise to vote for Greeley he would help him out, but on no other condition. This Bell refused to do and Ward started off leaving his companion fast in the trap. Bell got out his pocket-knife and commenced cutting away at the plank which was found very slow work. Finally a young lady happened along that way, and seeing Bell's condition went down to Kinney's Hotel and informed the landlord of the fact, when he repaired to the place with a hatchet, and soon succeeded in releasing the prisoner. The damage to the walk was yesterday repaired, and Bell don't feel the least inclined to vote for Greeley.

THE WHITE HILLS.

Facts for Summer Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, Friday, July 5, 1872.

The opening of a new and direct route to the White Mountains by rail to North Conway has visibly advanced the season at this most delightful of American mountain resorts. Already lovers of nature, who seek her in her grandest moods, are hieing hither. Usually there are few visitors here prior to the 15th July, but before that date this year these mountains will probably be full of pleasure-seekers who have the good taste to locate their Summer retreats where noble scenery, purest atmosphere, and a delightful temperature, are all combined. Nothing could be more agreeable than the weather here at this time. Abundant rains have freshened the verdure, filled the streams, given vigorous life to every cascade, and tuned the brooks to their merriest music. Between the Summer showers the sun is bright, without oppressiveness, and the sky, seen through this clear, dry air, is incomparably blue. How, during the last few days, we have pitied you all, sweltering in the City, with your thermometers marking 100°, and your atmosphere corrupted, poisoned and devitalized by the neglect of the street-cleaning contractors.

But I sat down to tell you something of the new route hither, and of the changes made or contemplated in the arrangements for accommodation of the army of White Mountain tourists. Leaving New-York in the early evening for Boston, and proceeding thence five hours by the Eastern Railroad and its recently-opened extension, via Great Falls to North Conway, you arrive at the latter place at 1 P. M., in time to dine at the new Kearsarge House, just opposite the railroad depot. Starting again by stage at 2½ P. M., you arrive at the Crawford House by 8, or the Glen House at about 7 o'clock the same evening—say twenty-six hours only from your city.

The Old Kearsarge House, at North Conway, is a thing of the past. On its site now stands a fine large modern hotel, connected with the railroad platform by a plank-walk. The house contains some 150 rooms besides its elegant parlors, and halls spacious enough for a driveway, all newly furnished and looking out upon an infinite variety of landscape, made famous by artist pencils long before the locomotive invaded that charming valley, or its shriek awakened the echoes of the picturesque hills. Among the proprietors of the Kearsarge is Mr. Andrews, well known to the guests of the Profile House, at Franconia Notch.

The distance from North Conway to Crawfords, is twenty-five miles; to the Glen, twenty miles. The tourist who contemplates passing over only one of these roads, should choose the latter as the most interesting, lying, as it does, through Jackson's and the Pinkham Notch. The road, too, is the smoothest, in addition to being one-fifth the shortest, and it is traversed by Thompson's line of comfortable Concord coaches—one of the best which the encroaching railroad system has left us. The coach fare over this route has been reduced to $2 per seat. Those who desire to see Crawford's Notch can do so more satisfactorily in a short excursion from the Crawford House, than is possible at the end of a twenty-five-mile stage ride. The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, already completed to North Conway, is proposed to be carried through this Notch. There is also some talk of extending the Eastern Railroad through the Pinkham Notch, and by the Glen, to connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad at or near Gorham; but it must be years before either project is realized.

The hotel at the Glen has passed into the hands of Mr. C. R. Milliken, of Portland, under whose management it bids fair to maintain the high reputation established for it by its original proprietor, Mr. J. M. Thompson. The recreations here are riding, driving, excursions to Mount Washington's summit, to Emerald Pool, to Crystal Cascade, Glen-Ellis Falls, and other interesting points numerous enough to furnish almost infinite variety and resistless temptation to out-door exercise. Then, too, what never-ceasing pleasure, to sit upon the broad verandas, inhale this exhilarating air, and watch the ever-changing and fantastic cloud shadows moving across the vast expanse of mountain side. Idleness here is cheated of ennui, and the busiest of busy men is lulled to the enjoyment of contented rest. For those who prefer more active recreation there is also the sport of trout-fishing, in streams romantic and beautiful beyond description. Your correspondent tried it yesterday, and during a three hours' ramble by the picturesque Nineteen Mile Brook, took thirty-two of the speckled beauties as his spoil.

Of course the Mount Washington Railway is in full operation, but no one should omit a ride over the carriage road one way or the other, either to or from the Glen, as it frequently affords charming views from points a little below the summit, when the latter is vailed in clouds. The railroad company is now erecting a fine hotel upon the summit. It is to be two and a half stories in height and to accommodate about two hundred guests. Such a house has long been needed for the comfort of tourists who desire to wait for clear views from the mountain-top, as they do in Rigi-Kulm, in Switzerland. Its erection has hitherto been an impossibility, because of the exclusive right held by the proprietor of the miserable hovel where the public have been accustomed to pay exorbitantly for a meal that would disgrace a desert station on the old over-land stage route. Fortunately this is the last year of the monopoly, and the new house will be completed before another season opens. Meantime, tourists should carry a lunch in their pockets, and so evade the imposition and indigestion to which neglect of that precaution will subject them.

The Crawford House has also passed into new hands—the Messrs. Barron—who have refitted it throughout, and who assert their purpose to retrieve the bad reputation which during some years past has caused initiated travelers to shun the place. Their location is a pleasant one; the excursions from it are interesting, and the fishing, at this season, as good as anywhere in the mountains; but the excessive moisture of the atmosphere at Crawford's makes the location inferior to that of either the Glen or of the Twin Mountain House, which is also owned by the Barrons.

On the site of the long-renowned Fabyan House, at the junction of the roads from Crawford's and the old White-Mountain House with the new turnpike to Mount Washington Railroad depot, is now erecting a very large and stately hotel, to be ready for occupation next season. These, I believe, are all the "innovations" thus far developed in this section. For the rest, come up and see for yourselves, if you want recreation that will invigorate both body and mind, and return you to business in due season refreshed and armed anew for the daily struggle of life. A week's excursion will now give one a rapid glance at the grandeurs of these hills, and nowhere on the continent can a month be spent at this season with more pleasure and profit. J. W. S.

"Sandspouts" in Nevada.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, July 3.

For several hours, yesterday afternoon, there were visible from this city, on Twenty-two-mile Desert, five or six tall columns of sand, sucked up by as many whirlwinds. At sea these would all have been water-spouts, but upon the desert they were only what we might call sandspouts. The columns appeared to be ten feet in diameter and 1,000 feet in height. Although they waltzed about over the plain for two or three hours, they never came together nor never lost their distinctive cylindrical form, and when they did go down they went down at once—all falling together. These "sandspouts" are well known to all old prospectors, and seem to indicate a change of weather. We have very frequently seen in the Forty-mile Desert, east of the Lower Sink of the Carson, not less than ten or fifteen of these tall sand columns moving about over the plain at the same time. It is seldom that they come together, but when they do they dart forward like two flashes of lightning, and an explosion sounding like a heavy blast ends all, and the two columns of sand fall to the ground.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 11.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., b3.......117⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅝
	2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112⅝
$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......113⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.b3.115
	40,000 do.......114⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pac. Mail S. Co... 74⅛	300 Erie........ 54⅜
100 do........... 74⅛	200 do........b3. 54⅜
300 do.........s3. 74⅛	200 do........... 54⅜
500 do........... 74⅜	400 do........... 54⅜
100 do........... 74⅛	100 do........b3. 54⅜
900 do........... 74⅜	1300 do........... 54⅜
100 do.........b3. 74⅜	500 do........... 54⅜
300 L. S. & M. S..... 92⅞	500 do........... 54⅜
600 do.........b3. 93	100 do........s3. 54⅜
100 Erie........... 53⅝	200 do........... 54⅜
2200 do........... 53⅞	200 do........s3. 54⅜
500 do........... 53⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H..... 97⅞
500 do........... 53⅝	100 West. U. Tel....b3. 75⅛
1100 do........... 53⅞	200 do........... 75⅛
800 do........... 73⅞	100 U. Pac. R......b3. 37⅜
800 do........... 54	200 do........... 37⅜
300 do........... 54⅛	200 North-western.... 73⅜
500 do.........s3. 54	100 do........... 73⅝
1100 do.........s3. 54	100 do........s3. 73⅝
300 do........... 54⅛	800 do........b3. 73⅝
100 do..........c. 54⅛	100 Rock Island...... 111⅜
100 do........... 54⅛	400 Ohio & Miss...... 45⅜
200 do.........s3. 54⅛	100 do........b3. 45⅜
1200 do........... 54⅛	500 do........... 45⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$9,000 N. Car. 6s, spec. tax........ 15½	500 Erie Railway..... 54⅛
	100 do.... b. c.s3. 54⅛
9,000 S. Car. 6s new, Jan. & July... 29½	700 do........... 54⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s.......... 94⅝	1900 do........... 54⅜
5,000 do.......... 94⅝	2200 do........... 54⅜
10,000 S. C. 6s, n., Ap. & Oct....... 27	400 do........... 54⅜
	200 do........... 54⅜
2,000 S. C. 7s, '88.... 33	100 do........... 54⅜
5,000 S. C. 6s, old.... 56	100 do........... 54⅛
4,000 do.......... 55½	800 do........... 54⅜
5,000 La. 8s, 1910..... 78½	600 do........... 55
1,000 Br'k'n 6s, W. L.. 95	600 do........s3. 54⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. R.........106	200 do........s3. 54⅞
	200 do........... 54⅜
2,000 Lake Sh'e, Cons. Reg.........101	400 do........... 54⅜
	500 do........... 54⅜
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds..101⅜	100 do........... 54⅜
17,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. Bds........ 82	100 do........... 54⅜
	300 do........... 54⅛
16,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 87⅛	600 do........... 54
4,000 Harlem 1st.....102	200 do........... 54⅛
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.101⅛	800 do........... 54⅛
6,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 88⅛	300 do........... 54⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 92	800 do........... 54
7,000 Tol., P. & Wab. 1st, E. Div.... 93	900 do........... 54⅛
	100 do........... 54⅛
1,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st. 41⅜	500 do........... 53⅞
10,000 do.......... 41⅝	800 do........... 54
3,000 do.......... 41⅝	1100 do........... 53⅞
10,000 E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st....... 92	200 do........... 53⅝
	100 do........b3. 53⅞
1,000 Lake Sh'e Div. Bds........ 96	700 do........... 53⅝
	1500 do........... 53⅝
3,000 St. L., J. & Chic. 1st........ 94⅛	200 do........... 53⅝
	200 do........... 53⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 94⅛	200 do........... 53⅝
	100 do........... 53⅝
1,000 N. Mo. 1st....... 92	100 do........... 53⅝
1,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s........ 98	200 do........s3. 53⅞
	200 do........... 53⅜
25 Continental Bk... 91⅛	200 L. S. & M. So...b3. 93
200 West. U. Tel...b.c. 75⅛	100 do..bet. call. 93
200 do........... 75⅛	300 do........bd. 93
500 do........... 75⅜	500 do........... 93
10 Am. M. U. Ex.... 73⅛	1500 do........... 93⅛
1300 Quick. Min. Co. bet. call...b3. 43	300 do........... 93⅛
	1000 do........s3. 93
100 do........... 43	400 do........... 93
200 Pac. Mail S. Co... 74⅛	400 Chi. & N.W.b.c.s3. 73⅛
600 do...bet. call. 74⅛	300 do........... 73⅛
100 do.........s3. 74⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...... 40⅛
900 do........... 74⅜	85 Alb. & Susq...... 92⅛
300 do........... 74⅛	100 Tol., W. & West., bet. call.......c. 75
800 do........... 74⅛	100 do........... 75
200 do........... 74⅜	1500 do........... 74⅞
500 do........... 74	200 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 45⅛
100 do........... 73⅞	100 do........... 45⅜
200 do.........b3. 74	500 do........... 45⅛
200 do........... 74⅛	500 do........s3. 45⅛
50 N. Y. C. & H..... 97⅛	300 Col., C. & Ind. C., bet. call.......c. 34⅛
1500 do...bet. call. 97⅛	
1400 do.........b3. 98	200 do........... 34⅛
100 do........... 98	200 Miss., K. & T. R., bet. call.......b3. 43
600 Un. Pac...b. c.s3. 37⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

100 Erie Pf.......... 76	100 West. Union....s3. 75⅜
300 Erie............ 53⅝	200 Pacific Mail...... 74⅛
200 do........... 53⅝	200 Lake Shore....... 93
100 do........... 53⅞	600 Union Pacific..... 37⅜
100 do.......s10. 53⅞	500 do........s60. 37⅜
200 do........... 53⅞	100 do........s3. 37⅜
500 do........... 53⅞	300 North-western.... 73⅜
200 do.........b3. 53⅜	100 Rock I........... 111⅜
2700 do........... 53⅜	900 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 75⅜
200 do.........s3. 53⅜	500 do........s60. 74⅞
800 do........... 53⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 45⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

5,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July...... 29½	300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 74⅛
	300 do........b3. 74⅛
1,000 Brook'n 6s, W.L.. 95	100 do........... 74⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 94	100 N.Y.C. & Hud..... 98
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div..... 94	100 do...bet. call. 98
	100 do........b3. 98⅛
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.100⅛	200 do........... 98⅛
1,000 Pac. 7s, G. by St. of Mo....... 98	100 Mich. Cen........115⅛
	100 U. Pacific.....b60. 37⅝
200 West. Un......b. c. 75⅛	100 Ill. Cen...bet. call.137⅛
100 Mariposa Pf...... 2½	86 Clev. & P. B. G'd. 91⅛
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 74	200 do........... 91⅛
5 do........... 73⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 73⅛
100 Erie R........... 53⅜	600 do........... 73⅛
500 do........... 53⅞	300 do........b3. 73⅛
800 do..bet. call. 53⅞	100 do........b5. 73⅛
200 do.........b3. 54	300 do.......b10. 73⅛
500 do........... 54	100 do........... 73⅛
600 do........... 54⅛	100 do........s3. 73⅛
300 do.........b3. 54⅛	100 Bost., H. & E.b. c. 7⅛
300 do.........s3. 54	100 do........... 7⅛
400 do........... 54⅛	100 T., W. & W.b.c.b3. 75⅛
300 do........... 54	20 D., L. & W........106
1500 do........... 53⅞	100 O. & Miss. b.c.b10. 45⅛
100 do.........b3. 54	200 do........b3. 45⅛
500 L.S. & M. S...b. c. 93	70 Morris & Es...... 93
100 do........... 93⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 34⅛

THURSDAY, July 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold in the open market were at 113⅞@114 ₱ cent. today, and the sales of the $1,000,000 by the Treasury were at 113.88 @113.94 ₱ cent. The gross amount bid for at the Treasury on the million of dollars advertised to be sold was $4,506,000. The Gold Room closed quiet at 113⅞@114 ₱ cent. The Export demand for this day's steamer was $1,000,000 American Gold Coin. In the Exchange market there were drawers, as on yesterday, at 109⅞ ₱ cent. for 60 days London. The Brokers quoted Money, on call loan, at 4@5 ₱ cent., and Discounts, prime paper, ate 5½@7 ₱ cent. Time loans on stock collateral are 5@7 ₱ cent., according to time and class of security.

The Stock Exchange was chiefly occupied with Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New-York Central and North-west. These were all inclined to stiffer rates, except Erie, which was marked by the usual daily fluctuations, of late, of 2 ₱ cent., and with very large transactions at each extreme and intermediate point between 55@53½ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Stock is mainly controled by the London Cables received here between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., although there is an increasing disposition to operate on our own Exchange independent of London, and by parties who have nothing to do with orders or joint accounts from that market. There was a strong feeling this Afternoon in Pacific Mail, and we hear private indications of a decided upward movement also in North-west Common Stock. There was nothing of unusual interest in the Southern State Bonds or in the Railway Mortgages. The Bankers of the North Pacific report sales of $200,000 of 7-30 ₱ cent. in the last few days, and the total sales for July are expected to reach nearly a million of dollars. In the Public Funds the prices were generally steady, and most of the 5-20s and 5 ₱ cents still scarce.

After the late Boards the bidding for the Railroads and Pacific Mail was strong—New-York Central up to 98⅛; Lake Shore, 93⅛; North-west, 73⅜; Erie, 54, and Pacific Mail, 74⅛@74⅛ ₱ cent. The following were the last prices, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July, xd.	115⅜	115⅜
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅜
North-west Common	73⅜	73⅜
Pacific Mail	74	74⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78	78
St. Paul Common	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	45⅜
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅛
Erie	53	54⅛
Union Pacific	37⅜	37⅜
Lake Shore	92⅝	93⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅜	35
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	42

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was strong. Erie Stock active at 54⅛.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

Gold receipts	$895,295 21
Gold payments	1,363,629 71
Gold balance	41,907,009 48
Currency receipts	342,449 81
Currency payments	965,759 11
Currency balance	7,035,378 21
Customs	289,000 00

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......115⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65...114
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 reg., '67..........114⅜
5-20 coup., '62..........114⅜	5-20 coup., '67.........115
5-20 reg., '64...........114⅜	5-20 coup., '68.........114⅜
5-20 coup., '64..........114⅜	10-40 reg...............111⅜
5-20 reg., '65...........114⅜	10-40 coup..............112⅜
5-20 coup., '65..........115⅛	5s coup., '81...........113⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....113⅜	6s Currency.............114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83........ 95⅛	Han. & St. J. Con.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87........ 95	Del., L. & W. 1st.....101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 92	Tol. & W., 1st, Ext.... 99⅛
Erie 2d. 7s, '79..........102⅛	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 93
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.......... 95⅛	Tol. & W. 2d.......... 93⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.......... 92⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. B.... 87
Long Dock Bonds....... 94	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 91⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 94⅛	Han. & Naples 1st..... 92
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.103	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 98
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.........102	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 91⅛
Har. 1st, 7s...............101⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.......100
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.. 98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......102⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds... 97⅛	Mor. & Ess. 1st.........106⅛
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds... 96	N. J. Cen. 1st, New...107
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82......115	N. J. Cen. 2d............100⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st.....115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 99⅛
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.......... 99	Cleve. & P. 2d.......... 100⅛
M.So.&N.I.Skg.F.7s.102	Cleve. & P. 3d.......... 97
Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.100⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th......... 82
Cleve. & Tol. N. B..... 96	Chi. & Alton 1st.......103
Cleve.,P.& Ash. O. B.. 95	Ohio & M. C. Skg. F. 98⅛
Cleve.,P.& Ash. N.B.. 96	Ohio & M. Cons........ 96
Det., M. & Tol. Bds...100	Ohio & M. 2d Cons... 88⅛
Buff. & Erie N. Bds... 98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 92⅛
Lake Sh. Div. Bds..... 96	Pen. 1st Conv.......... 94
Lake Sh. Con. Reg. B.100	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 99⅛
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo. 97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...108⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds...101⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 97
Un. Pac. 1st Bds....... 90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st........ 92⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....... 81⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st......... 98⅛
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....... 87⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st.......... 96
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75..........104⅛	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.. 92
Bel. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.. 99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 93
Alt. & T. H. 1st.......... 97	Tol., P. & W., B. Div. 88⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref... 93	Tol., P. & W. 2d........ 85⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 81	Tol., P. & W. Cons. 7s. 84⅛
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F. 101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 98
Chi. & N. W. Int. B. 99⅛	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 8s.. 41⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......100⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 82⅛
Han. & St. J. L. G....101	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97⅛
City 6s, new	..	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	126⅛	126½
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	116½	116⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	..
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅝
Northern Central	39½	About.
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	43⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92⅝

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable July 20.

The Farragut Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Phenix Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ $75,000.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, WATER AND SEWERAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
Interest January and July, payable at National Park Bank, New-York. For sale by
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.
Official information of indebtedness, population, &c., given by the above.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, due 1887.
A limited amount for sale.
GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Beef, pks	105
Bees-wax, pks	2	Cut-meats, pks	415
Cotton, bales	1,009	Lard, pks	915
Copper, bbls	34	Lard, kegs	100
Dried Fruit, pks	5	Stearine, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	1,714	Butter, pks	2,030
Flour, bbls	9,085	Cheese, pks	12,853
Wheat, bushels	15,400	Tallow, pks	50
Corn, bushels	19,100	Pea-nuts, bags	307
Oats, bushels	19,800	Spelter, pcs	534
Corn-meal, bbls	50	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds	39
Corn-meal, bags	200	Skin, bales	65
Hemp, bales	16	Starch, boxes	450
Hops, bales	64	Tobacco, hhds	347
Leather, sides	7,457	Tobacco, boxes & cs	973
Spirits Turp., bbls	181	Whisky, bbls	665
Resin, bbls	4,286	Wool, ba'es	253
Oil-cake, pks	1,489	Lard-oil, bbls	50

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark Septentrio, for Cork—18,986 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Queen, for Gibraltar—14,705 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Aristides, for Krageroe—1,909 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Island Home, for Bremen—4,950 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lizzie Wyman, for Aspinwall—449 tons Coal.

By the bark Lada, for Waterford—30,417 bushels Corn.

By the bark Colonist, for Antwerp—497 bbls. Resin, 3,486 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Kossak, for Cadiz—85,000 Staves.

By the ship Duleep Singh, for Liverpool—128 hhds. Tobacco, 7,996 bushels Wheat, 52,173 bushels Corn, 10 cases Wick, 550 pks. Clocks.

By the steamer City of London, for Liverpool—258 boxes Bacon, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 2 cases Organs, 11,988 boxes Cheese, 1 bale Furs, 11 pks. Compound, 270 pks. Butter, 300 bbls. Flour, 12,599 bushels Corn, 69 bbls. Pork.

By the ship Lottie Clerke, for Antwerp—37 logs Wood, 500 boxes Lignumvitæ, 750 bbls. Resin, 2,300 tcs. Lard, 17 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana—43 boxes Machinery, 125 cases Pickles, 25 tcs. Ham, 85 bbls. Beans, 1,000 boxes Codfish, 6 pks. Butter, 455 coils Wire, 20 kegs Spikes, 15 cases Lard, 20 bbls. Brass, 24 boxes Bacon, 1 Iron Safe, 22 cases Fans, 8 cases Glassware, 6 cases Hair Goods, 2 tcs. Stearine, 6 cases Velocipedes.

By the ship Ironsides, for London—740 bbls. Resin, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 54,627 bushels Corn, 7,957 bushels Wheat, 969 bbls. Flour, 11,100 Staves.

By the bark Treci Dubrovachi, for Cork—31,923 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Katie, for Laguayra, &c.—200 boxes Candles, 993 bbls. Flour, 4,411 lbs. Hair, 25 boxes Cheese, 148 pks. Butter, 318 pks. Lard, 375 cases Refined Petroleum, 113 pks. Fire-crackers, 500 bags Corn, 20 pks. Rope, 10 boxes Shoe Nails, 12 pks. Brooms, 12 pks. Starch, 2 bags Hops, 30 bbls. Resin, 12 boxes Oysters, 2 boxes Tobacco, 18 pks. Machinery, 3 pks. Hardware, 4 boxes Sewing-machines, 250 bags Peas, 100 bags Beans, 2 bales Duck, 9 pks. Hemp.

By the steamer Italy, for Liverpool—73,341 bushels Corn, 7,056 bushels Wheat, 436 bbls. Resin, 217 hhds. Tobacco, 60 bales Cotton, 23,000 lbs. Bacon, 4,100 Staves, 325 pks. Syrup, 148 logs Hickory, 21 cks. Steel.

By the bark Haworth Castle, for London—5,158 bags Oil-cake, 2,200 Staves.

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—4 cases Chinaware, 13,593 bushels Wheat, 4 cases Cigars, 6,395 boxes Cheese, 119 boxes Bacon, 288 bales Cotton.

By the bark Lord Clarendon, for Montevideo—163,429 feet Lumber, 5,000 pks. Furniture, 297 pks. Drugs, 274 pks. Hardware, 266 pks. Perfumery, 178 pks. Agricultural Implements, 90 pks. Rope, 50 pks. Clocks, 15 pks. Blacking, 76 pks. Machinery, 7 pks. Pumps, 5 pks. Lamps, 5,000 gallons Petroleum, 1,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 2,000 lbs. Lard, 1,500 lbs. Tobacco, 170 cases Preserves, 150 pks. Starch, 100 bbls. Resin, 100 bales Oakum, 45 round Paper, 40 kegs Nails, 35 cases Sewing-machines, 30 bbls. Pitch, 19 bales Domestics, 10 cases Tobacco, 2 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Were quiet but unchanged. We quote Pots at $7 75@$8 25.

BAGGING—A few small orders from the South are being closed out at about steady figures; 300 rolls domestic sold on private terms. Cloth quoted at 16c.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds was quiet but steady. Buyers were quite indifferent, but with small stock holders remained indifferent. Within a day or two sales have been made of 1,676 bags Maricaibo ex J. W. Dodge, on private terms; 2,000 bags San Domingo have been shipped to Europe from first hands. Quotations are unchanged.

COTTON—The market for Cotton on the spot was quiet, but with the advance in contracts holders advanced their rates ⅛c. The sales were 898 bales, all for spinning. For forward delivery the business was firm at an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. Sales 18,000 bales, 3,100 bales last evening, 14,900 bales today, basis Low Middling, including last evening, July, 100 bales at 22⅜c.; August, 300 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c.; September, 500 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21 7-16c., 300 bales at 21⅜c., 500 bales at 21⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c.; November, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; December, 500 bales at 18⅞c. Exchange—1⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. And today, for July, 100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales, short notice, at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22⅞c.; 100 bales at 23c.; August, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 700 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23⅛c., 500 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 400 bales at 23⅛c., 700 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 400 bales at 23 9-16c., 500 bales at 23⅝c.; September, 200 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 13-16c., 500 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 1,100 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 800 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 300 bales at 22c., 400 bales at 22 1-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅜c., 1,100 bales at 19⅜c.; December, 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 600 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c. Exchange—3c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales August. The receipts at this port today were 1,009 bales, including 265 bales from Norfolk, 59 bales from Philadelphia, 28 bales from Wilmington, 642 bales from Galveston, 15 bales per railroad. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the Bulletin, were as follows, viz.: July, 22⅛c.; August, 22.89c.; September, 21.33c., October, 19.77c.; November, 19.28c.; December, 18.98c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 328 bales, and thus far this week 2,649 bales, against 2,120 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,664,525 bales, against 3,902,372 bales in 1870-1871. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Good Ordinary	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Low Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
Good Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜

EGGS—Prices are in buyers' favor under fair arrivals. Sales at 17c.@17½c. for Western, and 18c.@19c. for State and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour less active and scarcely so firm, but prices are without decided change; the demand chiefly for home use; the scarcity of freight room checked export dealings. Sales, 6,900 bbls. at $5 10@$5 65 for Superfine Western and State; $6@$6 30 for common to good Extra Western and State; $6 35@$7 15 for good to choice do.; $7 20@$8 75 for common to choice White Wheat Western Extra; $6 20@$8 35 for common to good Extra Ohio, and $7@$11 25 for Common to Choice Extra St. Louis, the market closing dull and declining. Southern Flour was quiet, and without decided change in price. Sales, 550 bbls., at $6 80@$8 75 for Common to Fair Extra, and $8 80@$12 for Good to Choice do. Rye Flour was steady and in fair demand; sales, 300 bbls. at $3 90@$4 75. Corn-meal quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat was a shade firmer, with a moderate export and limited milling demand; we quote at $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Spring, in store; $1 52@$1 53 for No. 1 do.; $1 54@$1 58 for Winter Red Western; $1 60@$1 65 for Amber Western, and $1 60@$1 70 for White do.; the sales are 75,000 bushels at $1 50 in store, and $1 52@$1 53 afloat, for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 60 for White State, and $1 67⅛@$1 70 for White Western; small sales Amber Western at $1 65, and $1 54 for Winter Red Western. Rye was quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley was quiet. Barley Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in light supply at about 1c. higher, with a fair export and home trade demand; sales, 125,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for steamer Western mixed, 61c.@62c. for sail do., and 56c.@57c. for heated do. Oats were more active and 1c. better. Sales 68,000 bushels at 42⅛c.@44c. for Western in store and afloat, and 43c.@46c. for Ohio; sales 70,000 bushels Western for July at 43c.

HAY, &c.—Sales to shippers are small, but stocks receive only light additions, and prices show no change. Shipping Hay, $1 15@$1 20; Prime, for retailing, $1 40@$1 60. Long Rye Straw, $1 10@$1 15.

HEMP, &c.—Small lots of Jute Butts are selling, embracing 500 bales at 2⅛c.@3c., currency; outside of this trade is unimportant. Manila Hemp quoted at 12c., gold.

HOPS—Are quiet and firm.

MOLASSES—There was no new feature developed in either foreign or domestic. The offerings were moderate but there was no buyers. No business is reported.

PETROLEUM—The market has been without animation with prices unsettled, and in the buyer's favor. Crude, in bulk, is offered at 12c., with 11⅞c. about the best bid for full lots. Sales, in lots, foot up 1,500 bbls., on spot, at 12c.; also, 2,000 bbls. for August at 12c. Refined quoted at 22c.@22⅛c., without business of consequence reported. Cases at 27c.@27⅛c. In Philadelphia, the market has been very dull, with prices about nominal. Refined, 22c. Sales embrace 2,000 bbls. for July at 22. The Creek price is $3 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork on the spot was firm; there was a fair call from dealers and speculators, but sales were indifferent. The sales are 600 bbls. at $13 45@$13 50 for Mess; $10 50@$11 for Prime, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime Mess, and $12 80 for Old Mess. For forward delivery no business was reported, but a strong feeling prevailed. Beef was quiet; the sales are 100 bbls. at $7 50@$9 50 for Plain Mess, and $10@$12 for Extra do. Beef Hams are dull; sales, 10 bbls. at $20@$24. Tierce Beef is nominal. We quote $14@$17 for prime Mess, and $17@$19 for India Mess. Cutmeats were steady at 10c.@13c. for Hams, and 5⅛c.@5⅛c. for Shoulders; no business of moment was reported. Middles were quiet and steady; Long Clear was quoted at 7⅛c.@7⅛c. Lard was unchanged; Old was nominal, while New was in moderate request for manufacturers' use. Sales, 1,100 tcs. at 8⅛c.@8 7-16c. for New, and 9⅛c.@9 7-16c. for Old No. 1 to prime Steam, and 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; also, 750 tcs. for July at 9 7-16c., and 1,500 for August at 9⅛c. Butter was dull at 10c.@16c. for Western, and 20c.@28c. for State. Cheese was unchanged at 7c.@10⅛c. for common to prime.

NAVAL STORES—For Spirits Turpentine there has been less demand and with a little more stock on the market prices closed weak; merchantable order 47⅛c.; sales foot up 330 bbls. at 47⅛c.@48c. Resins—The market has been very quiet; a few lots have been sold to shippers at unchanged figures; sales embrace 2,000 bbls. Strained at $3 05@$3 12½, the latter price for parcels delivered, and 700 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$5 50. The quotations are $3 05@$3 12½ for Strained up to $7 for Virgin. Tar quoted at $3 80 for Washington; City Pitch, $3 25.

OILS—Linseed has been selling from crushers' hands at 83c.@84c., casks. Lard offered at prices more in the buyer's favor; prime Winter, 75c.; present make, 71c.@72c. Whale and Sperm have been sold in small lots only; crude Northern Whale, 70c.@72c.; crude Sperm, $1 40.

RICE—The market was very steady, and the volume of business fair. Sales were reported of 70 tcs. Carolina at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; 425 bags Rangoon at 6⅛c.@7⅛c.; 150 bags Patua at 7⅛c.@8c.; and in bond, 800 bags Rangoon at $3 20@$3 25, gold.

SEED—Linseed has been quoted very dull at $2 30, gold.

SUGAR—There was more inquiry for Raw today, and the business is more active, but we do not learn of any changes in quotations. The sales are 2,465 hhds., including 2,050 hhds. Cuba at 8c.@9c.; 370 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 13-16c., 45 hhds. Porto Rico at 9⅛c.@10⅛c., 693 boxes Centrifugal at 8c.@9⅛c. In Refined the business is fair and full prices are current. Powdered quoted at 13c., Crushed at 12⅛c., Granulated at 12⅛c., A's at 11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11c., ₱ lb. We take the following from Messrs. C. Amann & Co.'s circular:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1872	99,337	87,478	71,900	4,456
Receipts since July 1	10,987	3,462	....	610
Total	110,324	90,940	71,900	5,066
Sales since July 1	5,588	5,576	....	....
Stock July 11, 1872	104,736	85,364	71,900	5,066
Stock July 13, 1871	91,328	86,826	255,125	11,554
Stock July 14, 1870	102,785	111,712	376,233	1,947
Stock July 15, 1869	131,910	145,707	122,381	1,922

TALLOW—The market was hardly as firm the scarcity of freight room being against exporters; 130,000 lbs. sold at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.

TEAS—About 6,000 half-chests were offered at auction today. There was very little inclination to buy, and only about 2,200 half-chests were sold. The prices were very irregular; Hyson brought 31⅛c.@59⅛c.; Young Hyson, 50c.@90⅛c.; Gunpowder, 49c.@96c.; Imperial, 36c.@78c., Oolong, 40c.@68c.; Souchong, 16c.@45c.; Congou, 45c.

WHISKY—Firmer. Sales 290 bbls. Western at 92c.@92⅛c.

FREIGHTS—There is a fair inquiry and with fewer vessels offering; rates are in favor of shipowners. The engagements are to Liverpool, per steamer, 58,500 bushels Grain at 8⅛d.@9⅛d.; 158 hhds. Tobacco, 22s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Bacon, 30s., and 3,000 boxes Cheese, 35s. To London, per steamer, 40,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. To Antwerp, 600 bbls. Bacon at 30s. The charters are an Italian bark to Cork for orders, with 3,000 quarters Grain on private terms. Two vessels, privilege of Grain and other mdse., to Cork for orders, on private terms. A Norwegian bark (rechartered) to Cork for orders, with 3,500 quarters Grain, 7s., with 3d. off if direct. An Italian bark to Palermo, with 17,000 cases Petroleum, 26s. A British brig from Philadelphia to Bristol or Liverpool, with 2,000 barrels Refined Petroleum, 5s. 3d.; an American brig, hence to Alexandria, with 1,000 bbls. and 6,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, hence to a direct Baltic port, with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s.; twelve lay days, a British ship, hence to Antwerp, with 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, (to arrive) to Cork for orders, and U. K. with 3,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. and 3d. off; a Norwegian brig, (rechartered) to Cork for orders, with 2,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. and 3d. off if direct; an Italian bark, (rechartered) to Cork for orders, with 2,900 quarters Grain, at 7s., and 3d. off if direct.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,625 bbls.; Wheat, 190,420 bushels; Corn, 262,698 bushels; Oats, 106,150 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 30,160 bushels; Corn, 121,043 bushels; Oats, 39,840 bushels. Rail Shipments from elevators—Wheat, 27,300 bushels; Corn, 58,136 bushels; Oats, 30,800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11⅛c.; Corn, 10⅛c.; Oats, 7c. Flour dull; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$7 50; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat firm; sales 8,000 bushels White Canada at $1 63; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in small lots, at $1 39; quoted, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 37@$1 39; White Canada, $1 60@$1 65. Corn dull and nominal at 50c.@52c. for No. 2. Oats improving; sales of small lots Western at 3⅛c.; quoted at 37c. for Western; Toledo, 39c. Barley-malt unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour—Only a limited jobbing demand; Extra Spring, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; demand mainly speculative; No. 2 Spring, $1 24⅛@$1 25, spot and July; $1 17⅛@$1 18, August. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c.@41⅛c. for regular and fresh, spot; 42⅛c.@42⅛c., August; 43⅛c.@43⅛c., September; Rejected, 37⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 25⅛c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 58c. Barley easier and quiet; No. 2 Fall, 52c.@53c. Whisky active and higher; sales at 87c. Pork—A speculative demand, and prices higher; sales at $13 40@$13 42 cash; $13 40 August. Lard in fair demand and held higher; 8⅛c. bid, 9c. asked. Bulk Meats firm and advanced ⅛c.; Shoulders, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.@7c. Bacon—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11⅛c.@13⅛c., all packed. Cattle dull and drooping, only a light local demand. Live Hogs in good demand at $3 90@$4 25. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; Oats, 5⅛c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 263,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Cattle, 9,500 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 315,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Cattle, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer; sales of sample lots of new No. 2 Red Winter at $1 40@$1 45; old do., $1 53. Corn firm at 39c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 28⅛c. for Mixed on track. Whisky steady at 87c. Pork very quiet at $12 50 for order lots. Bacon firm; less doing; sales of Clear Rib sides at 8⅛c. seller August. Bulk-meats—No sales. Lard quiet; sales of Country Steam at 8⅛c. Live Hogs and Cattle unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats and 1,100 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Timothy Seed, $3 50. Flax-seed, $2 10. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum—Business small; quotations lower; Crude, 15⅞c.@16c.; Refined, 22c., on the spot and all this month. Flour very dull, and concessions would have to be made to sell; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 50@$1 60. Rye, 68c.@69c. Corn very dull; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 61c. Oats steady; 39c.@42c. Whisky, 91½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 29⅛; No. 2 at $1 24. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 26c. Rye firm; No. 1 at 56c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 8c., to Oswego 13c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Middling entirely nominal, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 118 bales; gross, 118 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 17,916 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11.—The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £521,000 during the past week.

11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92@92⅞ for the account. American Securities dull; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91; 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅛; 1865s, old, 92⅛.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £35 10s.@£36 ₱ ton.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes opened at 52f. 82c., and closed at 53f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Provisions—Cheese, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 38s. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, 31s. 9d. ₱ cwt., for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, July 11—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £35 10s.@£36 ₱ ton.

HAVANA, July 10.—The Sugar market is quiet, and prices are nominal. Exchange firm; on United States 60 days' sight Currency, ⅛@1 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 2@2⅛ ₱ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in gold, 13⅛@14⅛ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 15⅛@16⅛ ₱ cent. premium; on London, 26⅛@27⅛ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 11⅛@11⅛ ₱ cent. premium. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted 12 ₱ cent. discount.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—78, Robbins vs. Lowenstein; 136, Reed vs. Bull's Head Bank; 149, Wilson vs. Macfarland; 151, Nichols vs. Hunt. Call 165. Butterworth vs. Volkenning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Hon. John K. Hackett.—1, James Larkin, homicide; 2, James McQuade and John Conners, robbery; 3, John Collins, felonious assault and battery; 4, Thomas Bell, indecent assault; 5, Abraham Baum, grand larceny; 6, John Mullin, grand larceny; 7, John Martin, Sr., and John Martin, Jr., grand larceny; 8, George McCarty, grand larceny; 9, John McCarty and William Geeson, grand larceny; 10, Michael Maher, grand larceny from the person; 11, Geo. Williams, grand larceny from the person; 12, Edward Embacht, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

By Judge Freedman.

Michael Loughran *vs.* Philip T. Cook, et al.; reference granted.

Hezekiah M. Irwin *vs.* John H. Puleston; order granted.

Henry McGuckin *vs.* Julia A. Coulter et al.; order for extra allowance granted.

John Riley *vs.* John Brown et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Eliza C. Wilson *vs.* William Wilson; divorce granted to plaintiff.

NUISANCES.

What the People Have to Endure—The Fat-Rendering Establishments—The Harlem Railroad Milk Depot.

The unhealthy state of the tenement-houses on the west side of the City is greatly heightened by nuisances over which the occupants have no control. The writer, yesterday, visited the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth-street and North River, and when over a quarter of a mile from that point was assailed by one of the most penetrating and pernicious odors that could be imagined. The wind was blowing from the river, and he soon ascertained the source of the nuisance to be the establishment of the New-York Rendering Company, at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street. The numerous carts and heavy trucks, carrying something not over savory, guided him on his way, and he soon found that the vehicles were conveying offal, butchers' refuse and dead animals to the pier, which is about 500 feet long, and occupied mainly with sheds for horses, offices, &c. Here a long string of vehicles waited their turn to discharge their loads. Although these, while passing through the streets, were covered so as to hide their repulsive contents, the effluvia escaped. During the unloading the stench was intolerable, and permeated the atmosphere for a mile around. The contents of the carts were emptied into barges, and as the decayed matter fell from the vehicles, millions of flies hovered around.

On the south side of the pier lay the rendering barge, a black-looking vessel about 240 feet long and of corresponding breadth of beam. Four large funnels rise from her upper deck. On this barge the offal is rendered, during the process of which the deathly smoke rises from the funnels. It was not working yesterday, but when in active operation the inhabitants of the vicinity say the stench is overpowering. Another brown-looking barge lay near by, and is used in some portion of the work. Over these vessels, as well as the barges, the flies hovered in clouds.

Close to this nuisance are a number of tenement-houses, some of the better class, others worthy of condemnation. One house on Thirty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, is said to contain thirty-six families, including a host of sickly children. Within sight is located the new "Manhattan Market," and, should the nuisance continue, every pound of meat exposed there for sale will be poisoned by fly-blows before it has been hung up an hour. The dumping-ground for the street-manure is at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street, but under the regulations the contents of the manure-carts have to be emptied direct into the sloops, barges, &c., and not on the shore.

M. Donohue & Co.'s fat factory is in this neighborhood, and has been legally proceeded against as a nuisance. The place was not at work yesterday, and had recently been cleaned and purified, by order of the Board of Health. The person in charge of the premises complained that the Board of Health took action against them because it was a private firm, but as the City was interested in the New-York Rendering Company, their nuisances were permitted without let or hinderance. "This place," said he, "is like a rose garden compared to that, with their dead dogs, cats, pigs, horses and goats. They arrested me for using slaughter fat, which is far sweeter than a dead horse any way."

Another nuisance of this character, equally as offensive, although not quite as noisome, is the milk depot of the Harlem Railroad at Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. This is a long shed where the trains are emptied of their milk cans, and the milk dealers call to take them away. The large number of horses used in this business causes quite a heap of manure to be collected, and under the heat of the sun this refuse breeds flies and an intolerable odor. In addition to this the Railroad Company receive at the depot brewers' grains to be used as food for the cows in the country. If this stuff was conveyed away as soon as it arrives at the depot, little notice would be taken of it; instead of which it is allowed to remain and sweat on the long railroad trucks until a sufficient number of the trucks are loaded. The wet grain exudes moisture which drips through the platform of the car on to the track, and sours under the heat of the sun. This sourness soon affects the atmosphere which is carried into the numerous dwellings of that densely-populated region, and is breathed by the residents. "Why is this allowed?" asked the visitor yesterday, "it is injurious to the public health." "When this shed was built," responded the man, "there was scarcely a house within half a mile, and if the people come to us, they must put up with it. Besides Vanderbilt has got money enough to fight the Board of Health; so let the people grumble."

The Murdered Policeman—Death of Officer Donohue, the Victim of the Battle-Row Gang.

Officer John Donohue, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, who was so frightfully beaten on Sunday morning, by a gang of Williamsburg roughs, known as the "Battle-row Gang," died at the City Hospital at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning. From the time he was struck down until he breathed his last, he did not exhibit a single glimpse of returning consciousness.

An autopsy made yesterday by the Hospital physicians, assisted by Police-Surgeon Brady, of the Central Office, revealed five extensive fractures of the skull, diverging irregularly from one centre, as if produced by a single blow of great force, or a series of blows on the same spot. The longest of these fractures extended clean through the base of the skull to the opposite side.

The officers have made another arrest in connection with the affair. This last prisoner is Richard McLoughlan, a peddler, who is detained as a witness.

The Board of Police Commissioners and all the off platoons of the force will attend the funeral in a body.

Burned to Death.

On Wednesday the wife of Thos. Lawler, a quarryman at Trenton, was burned to death, her clothes taking fire by the explosion of a can of oil which she was using in building a fire. The woman ran into the street, and thence to the canal, into which she jumped, but not in time to save her life. When rescued, she was found in a terribly burned condition, and survived only a short time.

The Evidence not Essential or Material.

From the Detroit Post.

It is related of a juryman, upon being remonstrated with by a fellow-juror for sleeping while an important witness was on the stand, that he ejaculated in an impatient aside, "Never mind vot de witness say; yoost vait till de lawyers talk, unt den you know all about it!" This has generally been regarded as a good story on the Germans, but a Detroit Justice of the Peace, a few days since, placed this simple remark in the shade. The opposing attorneys in a trial were arguing the admissibility of a certain line of evidence upon which the whole theory of the defense rested, the complainant's lawyer opposing the introduction of the evidence, well knowing that upon this point depended his case. The Justice ruled that the evidence could be put in, but remarked to the defendant's counsel, "Mr. X——, it's no use for you to take up the time of the Court; I have already decided against you!"

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. P. Buckmaster, 252 West 55th-st.
Vice-Presidents—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 31 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping-merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.
Secretary—E. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 369 Broadway.
Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.
Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 25 Nassau-st.
Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.
Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.
John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Sledge, No. 115 Broad-street.
John Gaynor, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.
George G. Hallock, real estate, 253 East Broadway.
Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 189 Gates-av., Brooklyn.
Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 52 South-st.
Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.
James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.
Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 278 East Broadway.
Simon Rossman, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.
George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.
Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe, & Co.
Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.
Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Broome and Orchard sts.
Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1872. JULY INTEREST.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

ALL INTEREST NOT CALLED FOR will remain as principal, and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositor's book any time when presented.

BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.
B. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30 of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of the month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums from $5 upward which have been on deposit ONE or MORE months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.
FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-third Semi-annual Dividend, on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
1872. JULY INTEREST.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after July 15.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal; money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
B. T. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made now, or on or before July 20, will receive interest as from the 1st.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets...$2,763,214 68 | Surplus...$215,295 81

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
JULY 1, 1872.
RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,311 650 00
Stock investments, par value $3,659,800, cost	3,708,208 01
Loaned on public stocks	220,650 00
Real estate, cost	45,089 77
Cash in bank	148,588 88
Cash on hand	54,760 81
Interest accrued and premium on stocks	248,042 22
Total	$6,736,990 69

LIABILITIES.

Am'tdue depositors, principal	$6,036,505 43	
Int. credited for July 1, 1872	165,492 85	$6,201,998 28
Surplus fund		534,992 41
Total		$6,736,990 69

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

FORTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

The Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after July 20; or, if not withdrawn, same will draw interest as a deposit of July 1.
N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing for the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
WM. W. BURNS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

IMPROVING CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, made on forms supplied from this office with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, between its mouth and Chestnut-st. bridge, 63,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand and gravel, and loose stones. Also, separate proposals for removing 900 cubic yards, more or less, of rock in the channel. Specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of localities may also be seen.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in Northeast River, Maryland, near the town of Northeast. Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about six feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging a channel near Salisbury, in Wicomico River, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 3, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed seven feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR DREDGING a channel at Warton Harbor, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock; the channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of the east breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-six (29,596) cubic yards measured in position. There will be required for the repair of the east breakwater about twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, eight thousand (8,000) pounds of iron, two hundred and twenty-five (225) cords of stone and the necessary labor for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) lineal feet, more or less.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and ten (210) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Pultneyville harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand and five hundred (127,500) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, seventy thousand (70,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, sixteen thousand and three hundred (15,300) pounds of iron, two hundred and seventy (270) cords of stone, forty-four (44) feet of oak snubbing-posts, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Terms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 600 tons old Iron T rails, pattern 65 lbs. per yard, delivered at either Suspension Bridge, Windsor, or Sarnia, within three months after contract awarded. Purchasers to pay duties and load from dock.

Offers sealed and marked "Tender for old Rails," stating price per ton in gold, and at which of the above ports delivery will be accepted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th July inst.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., 8th July, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of two years, commencing on the 10th day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.

The envelopes must be band-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost, for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 160,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000. (more or less.)

Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $24,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.

Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 16th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

25,000 lbs. Candles, naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state, in their proposals, the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, b. m. of hemlock timber and plank, seventy-two thousand (72,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, seventy-seven (77) lineal feet of oak posts, thirty thousand (30,000) pounds of iron, five hundred and six (506) cords of stone, two thousand (2,000) cubic yards of dredging, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing six hundred (600) feet, more or less, of the new pier at Oswego.

There will be required about one million two hundred and eighty-five thousand (1,285,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock; three hundred thousand (300,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber; eighty-eight (88) feet of oak snubbing posts; one hundred and forty-four thousand (144,000) pounds of iron, six thousand (6,000) treenails, four thousand and four hundred (4,400) cords of stone and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Olcott Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and fifty-two thousand (152,000) feet board measure of hemlock timber and plank; sixty-seven thousand (67,000) feet of pine timber; forty-four (44) feet oak snubbing posts; five hundred (500) pounds of iron; three hundred and twenty-eight (328) cords of stone, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR NETS.
H. BLUM.
Importer and manufacturer of Hair Nets,
No. 116 West 35th-st., near Broadway.
Hair Nets from $3 to $5 per gross lower than anywhere else. Also, salesmen wanted.

CLOSING OUT—CANTON AND JAPANESE Mattings, Carpets, Buckrams, Burlaps, Bagging, 29 to 40 inch Canvas, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

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LADIES' BONNETS HALF PRICE; Dress Hats and Caps reduced price; Panama Hats, $5, worth $10; $10 hats worth $20; Guipure Bonnets, $10. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Don't make mistake.

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LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 34,526, ISSUED BY Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York, (formerly Mariners' Savings Institution,) and payment of the same has been stopped.

The finder will please return the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Last Trump—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Schneider—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Grand Duchess—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Orchestral Concert under the direction of Johann Strauss.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Concert by Mme. Peschka-Leutner and the French Military Band.

ST. STEPHEN'S R. C. CHURCH.—Matinée at 2 o'clock—Concert by the French Band.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a Special Weekly Edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The Campaign Edition of the New-York Times will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

"The latest contribution to civil service reform is said to be the transmission of a large sum of money from the Treasury at Washington, ostensibly on account of the Marshal's office in North Carolina, in reality to influence the election there. Now we assure the Administration that this is not the way to stimulate enthusiasm for Gen. Grant. On the contrary, it is the way to elect Mr. Greeley."—*Evening Post.*

If the *Post* intends to take up every idle story it finds in the Greeley organs, and make it the basis of a serious charge against the Administration, it will be hopeless to attempt to reason with it as with an honest opponent. The *Post*, during the last few weeks, has once more proved that it has a conscience to guide it, and there is some satisfaction in dealing with an antagonist who carries that article about with him. Now, what proof can the *Post* give us of the truth of the assertion made above? If we thought it meant simply to retail the slanders of the *Tribune* and the *World*, we should not trouble it with this question—but we believe it is above that kind of work, and we ask, in good faith, what evidence can it afford to substantiate the statement we have quoted from it?

Any one who cares to ascertain the exact proportion of truth to falsehood in the Tammany organ's accusations, may consult our Washington dispatches. It will be found that the two hundred thousand dollars sent to North Carolina dwindled to twenty thousand dollars, and that for the proper disbursement of this amount the Government holds ample security. Any famished North Carolina "Liberals," who have been misled by the *Tribune* into the belief that their votes were about to be bid for at a high rate, are doomed to disappointment.

The first of the excursions for poor children was successfully carried out yesterday, and the experiment—for such it really was—proves the enterprise to be a practicable and safe one. Our representatives, aided by the teachers and missionaries attached to the Five Points House of Industry, left the City yesterday morning with five hundred and sixty children of all ages and conditions, and gave the little ones a day of genuine and unalloyed pleasure. Going by steamer to Hunter's Point, the party took train, and crossing Long Island, halted in a grove of woods, one mile from the ocean. By means of a band, and the discipline learned in the schools, the children were admirably kept together, and while they had full liberty for play, none were permitted to stray where they might fall into danger. Having abundance of good food to eat, and careful attendants, the little ones were perfectly happy. Many of the children had never seen a grove of trees before, and their delight knew no bounds. They romped and played, rolled in the grass, picked berries, and gave full scope to their exuberant spirits in a way only manifested in childhood. It is gratifying to know that there was no accident during the day, and no case of illness—in fact there was nothing to mar the pleasures of the trip, and the children came home safe and sound, tired no doubt, but "jolly."

The German Government has given official notice of the dissolution within the limits of the Empire of the Order of Jesuits. This body of devoted, but fanatical men, had been playing the part essayed by a portion of our Catholic clergymen under the Tammany rule. They had sought to take part, as ministers of the Church, in political affairs, and they have met with a prompt and relentless repression. *Kladderadatsch* recently pictured the Jesuit priests piled on the back of a prostrate German peasant soldier, whom the German *Punch* was pricking with his pencil to provoke him to throw off his monstrous burden. Bismarck, it seems, could not await the slow arousing of the peasants, and has toppled over the Society, which confidently relied on them for support.

The Question for Democrats.

On what grounds can Mr. Greeley claim Democratic votes? It is true he is the candidate of the Democratic National Convention, and his organ has lately announced that it is the bounden duty of all Democrats to support a candidate of such a Convention. But nearly all reasonable men deny the obligation of party discipline when based on a mere technicality; and if this be denied, what is there left to induce Democrats to support Mr. Greeley? We confess we can see nothing. Had the Democratic Party presented an upright candidate from its own ranks, we should undoubtedly have opposed him, but we should have felt that he had a perfectly legitimate claim on the suffrages of Democrats, and our criticisms would have been addressed necessarily to the principles he represented. We should have felt that the action of Democrats in his favor was based on those principles, and that they were filling the very essential office of an opposition party. No such view can be taken of the course of the motley crowd that follow at the heels of the Tammany candidate. They are contending for no principles; they seek no radical change in the methods of government; they desire only a change of office-holders, and though they make an empty profession of civil service reform, this profession is rendered ludicrous by the character of the men who are most vociferous in making it.

Greeley's nomination turns the Democratic Party from the necessary and honorable work of a legitimate opposition to a mere chase after places, and we accordingly find the men most prominent among his supporters to be the ever-hungry Tammanyites, and the even hungrier Fenton men. In this crowd there is no room for a sincere Democrat, who looks to political nominations to forward political principles, not to feed political greed. The very attractions which secured the Baltimore nomination must repel from the candidate all Democrats with any self-respect. These attractions were, Mr. Greeley's recent desertion of his own party, the readiness he has shown to exchange the principles of a lifetime for any professions likely to secure his own advancement; and, above all, his willingness to be moulded to suit the purposes of ambitious and designing men who undertook to gratify his own ambition. These are not inducements to honest men to support a candidate, and the fact that his unscrupulous Tammany allies have forced upon the party a technically "regular" nomination of him, will not avail. That nomination was such a glaring perversion of the machinery of parties from its proper function that party allegiance was practically dissolved by it. As there was no possible reason for nominating Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, except the hope of obtaining patronage, why should any respectable Democrat, who needs no patronage and desires none, vote for him now that he is nominated?

Judge Barnard.

"*The Infamy of the New-York Times*—The attempt to persecute out of office Judge George G. Barnard, who is known to be able, and who is admitted, *even by his prosecutors*, to be honest."

The above is quoted from Dana's *Sun*—the paper which has always supported Barnard in his worst offenses; which has re-echoed Barnard's villainous lies and slanders; which took the opportunity of grossly aspersing the character of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, immediately after that gentleman was struck down by the Erie assassins; which the *Tribune* has charged was bought by Tweed and Fisk on more than one occasion, and which is now striving to make it appear that Barnard is "an innocent and honest man." Fancy what a conscience a man must have who asserts that Barnard's prosecutors admit that he is honest! His prosecutors do not hesitate to charge that he is the most dishonest of all the dishonest Judges known to New-York.

It is our "infamy," it appears, that we have exposed Barnard. No tribute of admiration could be more welcome to us. The venal scribes of the *Sun* have not consulted with their Tammany confederates, or they would know that the present cue is to deny that the Times ever attempted to bring the unjust Judges to punishment. What have we had to do with reforming either the Bench or the City Government? Nothing: it was the *Tribune* that did all the work—so it says, and as it is "not an organ" it must necessarily tell the truth.

The paragraph quoted above is a fair, although a slight specimen, of the line adopted toward us by all Barnard's friends. It is imperfect, in that it does not charge any gentleman connected with the Times of murdering his wife or cutting the throats of his children—which is Dana's usual cowardly method of attempting to bully the objects of his resentment into silence. He calculates that no man of decency would willingly bring the members of his family before the public, and that it is safe to strike at him over their shoulders. He will find for once that he has calculated in vain. He may well try to keep his friend Barnard on the Bench, for when that wicked Judge is removed, justice awaits him also. It is only when justice is once more open to suitors in our Courts that it will be possible to bring Barnard's lackeys to their deserts. We, on our part, propose to merit the distinction of being called "infamous" by a professional libeler. We shall not hesitate to do all in our power to prevent the course of justice from being turned aside in the case of Barnard. It would, indeed, be a monstrous outrage if, while Cardozo had resigned, and McCunn had been removed, the worst and most dangerous man of the three were permitted to remain on the Bench. Barnard or his "friends" have chosen to come forward to challenge another discussion of his case. He and they need not complain if their challenge is accepted, and if we review some of the leading facts in Barnard's career. For this they will have only themselves to thank.

Where the Democratic Support Comes From.

We invite the particular attention of all our readers to the following paragraphs, quoted word for word from yesterday's *Tribune*. We presume the statements contained in them will not be doubted, seeing that they come from Mr. Greeley's own organ:

"As soon as the news that Greeley and Brown had been nominated was received, bunting was unfurled from every flag-staff on the City Hall. In the City Hall Park was displayed a large banner bearing the inscription: 'Tammany responds to the nomination of the National Convention at Baltimore.' Directly in front of this banner was a four-pounder, from which one hundred salutes in honor of the nomination were fired in quick succession. Soon after this small gun began to make itself heard, two ten-pounders were put in position a little to the left of it, each of which added fifty reverberating roars," &c., &c.

"Upon the receipt of a dispatch from Baltimore announcing the nomination of the Cincinnati candidates, *a large flag was raised over Tammany Hall.*

The Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward met at their head-quarters, No. 4 Spring-street, immediately after the receipt of news of Mr. Greeley's nomination yesterday, and organized a Fourteenth Ward Democratic Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. The proceedings were hearty and spirited. James J. Slevin was chosen President, Thomas Maguire and James Smith, Vice-Presidents, Frederick J. Byrne, Treasurer, and Thomas W. Maxwell, Secretary.

The Boulevard Club, of which Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan is President, fired one hundred guns in honor of the nominations."

Sheriff Brennan is the Tammany leader whose gross frauds we have recently exposed, and who was defended on Tuesday last in the *Tribune*. "Scratch me and I'll scratch you," is the motto of H. G. His organ goes on to tell us—

"Commissioner Manierre, during the session of the Health Board, received a dispatch announcing the nomination of Mr. Greeley. Commissioner Barr, amid laughter by his colleagues, moved that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Committee, on the ground that support of Greeley was an epidemic that was rapidly spreading. President Bosworth ruled the resolution out of order."

Ben. Manierre is one of the worst of the old Tammany gang, and is more responsible for the demoralization of the New-York Police force than any one man. We continue our quotations:

"An impromptu ratification meeting of the Tenth Ward M. T. Brennan Association was held last night at the hall No. 101 Hester-street. Several addresses were delivered."

"Long Branch, July 10.—A magnificent display of fire works took place to-night in front of the Ocean House, under the auspices of Frank Leslie, in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore."

Frank Leslie is the owner and publisher of an infamous and obscene publication called *Day's Doings*, from which source he makes money to spend in fire-works for Greeley. Few men alive have done more to debauch the morals of the young than Frank Leslie, by means of his indecent publications.

—The above is evidence taken, be it remembered, from Greeley's own organ. How do the true Democrats and honest Reformers like the leaders in the Greeley campaign?

"What is the Good of Lying?"

Such used to be the pithy question very often put by the Democratic candidate to any one with whom he was carrying on a controversy. Surely, if it ever can be a proper inquiry to put, it may with the greatest propriety be addressed to the Tammany Pet now.

Harper's Weekly published the following shameful passage from the *Tribune*, giving an erroneous date, but otherwise not altering a word or line:

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."

We consider this one of the most cruel passages ever written, and we say that no war, no bitterness, no amount of anger, would justify it. Alarmed at being confronted with it at the very time when he is appealing to Southerners for their votes, Greeley instructed some of his men to denounce the passage as "*a forgery*"—see the *Tribune*, July 9. By this he meant that the passage had been *invented* by Messrs. Harpers, and had never appeared in the *Tribune*. It added to its charge of forgery these words: "We leave the public to judge the moral quality of the act committed by the Messrs. Harper."

We then gave the correct date of the quotation, and stigmatized the course of the *Tribune*, in describing the passage as a forgery, as dishonest to the last degree. It could not disprove our reference to its own columns, but it made the following attempt to sneak out of its charge of forgery:

"Well, says the Times, 'it *did* appear on the 1st of May, 1861.' *So it did*, and many things were written and spoken, both North and South, during the month that followed the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter by Beauregard, and which witnessed the massacre of the Massachusetts volunteers in the streets of Baltimore, which no one would have uttered at the close of 1860."

Thus, it first publishes a monstrous appeal to the worst passions of its readers; then it roundly denies that it ever published it, and calls the reproduction of it a "forgery;" then it is forced to admit the accuracy of the quotation, but tries to bluff the whole thing off by pretending it never denied it. This is honesty and "independent journalism," as practiced in Reuben E. Fenton's school, and by the persons who propose to introduce a new era of Reform, Peace, and Prosperity into our national affairs. May Heaven deliver the country from such "Reformers."

Salting His Tail.

"The real hinge of the Presidential election," so says the *World*, "is the possibility of convincing the Anti-Greeley Democrats that he is a better candidate than Grant." A prudent saying. No doubt one of the toughest jobs upon the hands of the Greeley manager is the whipping or coaxing of the Anti-Greeley Democrats into their heterogeneous fold. For the Tammany Democrats are already convinced that they and their office-seeking, spoils-devouring faction could not have a better President than Horace Greeley; whom, should he be elected, they will take to themselves body and soul, leaving only his hat, coat, and boots to the "Liberal Reform" Party.

Such being the bird that is to be caught, it is amusing to see the *World* creep up on tiptoe with a handful of fresh salt to fling upon its tail. Indeed, the salt is so very fresh that it seems more like sugar. "Nothing could be more ill-judged and suicidal," it says, "than pouring out vials of wrathful abuse upon the Anti-Greeley Democrats." It wants to keep the other boys—imprudent, out-speaking fellows, who go about blurting out the truth—back, lest they should frighten these big birds. "It is essential to the success of the canvass that their views should be respected, and their prejudices humored, and that due allowance should be made for their instinctive opposition to so strange a candidate." What a confession!—that the balance of power is in the hands of the best part of the Democratic Party—the thinking Democrats—and that they are Anti-Greeley, because of "an instinctive opposition to so strange a candidate!" What more could be said to impress upon every thoughtful, decent Democrat that this Baltimore nomination is a piece of political buying and selling with which honest people can have nothing to do? And what ostrich-like craft—to tell these honest, sensible, independent Democrats that they are to be talked over. When the confidence man approaches you, and tells you that he does not mean to ruffle any of your prejudices, and that he wishes to make you his friend do you not instinctively button up your pocket and turn away, or at least say in your heart—what is this fellow after? Certainly not my profit, but his own? And so will it be with the *World*, and those who follow its advice with regard to the Anti-Greeley Democrats. They will find that the very measures which they take to deceive respectable Democrats only tend to alienate that class still further from them.

Chappaquack Doggerel.

Our correspondent, "A New-Yorker on a Furlough," offers a prize of five hundred dollars for the best Greeley campaign song that shall be produced before the 25th of this month. It must be descriptive of the pill swallowed by Democrats at Baltimore on the 10th, and the writer must otherwise comply with the terms of our correspondent's letter, published yesterday in the Times. That such a song will be a welcome relief to the frightful rubbish published as "Greeley campaign songs," no intelligent observer can deny. Consider, for example, this exquisite morsel which appears as a salutatory in the *Sun:*

"His vermifuge, Reform, will purge
The State of rascals scaly,
And blood-suckers will run away
From fearless Doctor Graley."

There is a freshness and delicacy about this sweet stanza which is appropriate to both source and subject. A "vermifuge," however, is not a "pill," and creatures ornamented with scales are not of the order that a vermifuge is meant to expel. The poet of the *Sun*, nevertheless, as befits his place, scorns all conventional fetters, whether of decency or reason. In fact he seems to have taken leave of the latter altogether, for soon after delivering himself of the above he bursts into the following Bedlamite stave:

"Oh! carry the news,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Carry the news,
He's fatally wounded!"

Even this "damnable iteration" has apparently too much variety and coherency to suit the writer's taste, since in another part of his congenial medium, standing alone and quite disconnected with anything else, his muse is delivered of this affecting refrain:

"And that's what's the matter, boys,
And that's what's the matter,
And that's what's the matter, boys,
And that's what's the matter!"

Drunkenness or *delirium tremens* must have been the "matter" with the gifted writer of these beautiful lines, caused by disappointment at the failure to get a "big" appointment in the Custom-house.

If this sort of thing does not insure Greeley's election, we do not know what can. The same talent for diversity peeps out again elsewhere, in a passage no less characteristic and ingenious:

"Come home, come home, come home,
Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home."

And finally the poet becomes maudlin—indeed such work must be too much for any man this hot weather—and launches forth into a still more exquisite song than the others:

"Then let us cheer, with lusty throat,
That hat, that head, that heart, that coat,
And in November let us vote
For good old Uncle Horace.
Hip, hip, Hurrah!"

This poet is about equal to the versifier in the *Tribune* who lately wrote a miserable thing which he called an "epigram," on the Fifth-avenue "bolters." Neither will be the successful competitor for our correspondent's prize, and the best advice we can give them is to take a dose or two of "vermifuge," and be seen in this wormy world no more.

A Chappaqua campaign song from a competent hand is greatly needed. A "Woodchoppers' Chorus" something after the model of the hideous "Anvil" din in the "Trovatore" might likewise be made effective. The grand thing, however, must certainly be the "Pill Song," which shall fitly immortalize in verse the nausea and degradation of the once proud Democratic Party. "Doctor Graley" and his "vermifuge" are very fine in their way, especially as indicating his supporter, the *Sun's*, estimate of the common sense and intelligence of the people. The "Pill Song," however, must be of the stuff that does not die. It must live and be hummed, and whistled, and roared at Jubilees, and creaked on barrel-organs, when the "Sabre de mon pére" and "Shoo Fly" are forgotten. So, let the concoctors of "Wild Yawps," the bards of diarrhea cordial, and the fantastic rhymesters of inviting bitters, sharpen their quills and fall to work. The lists are open, the munificent guerdon of our correspondent is ready, and there will be added to this, of course, that priceless commodity, the gratitude of "Doctor Graley."

The Leaders of a Corrupt Gang.

The demoralization which brought the Republican Party to grief had its origin in the election of Fenton for Governor, and its culmination in the election of Hoffman, four years afterward. Before the Tammany Ring began to rob the City by millions, that Ring contented itself with legislative robberies of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. The Tax Levy was then the prolific source of corruption. It was in the Tax Levy that Tom Fields, and others of his kidney perpetrated their swindles. The work was accomplished in this wise. At the close of each legislative session, after every abomination had found its way into the Tax Levy, Republican members of the Bemus and Winans stripe "were seen," and the bill put through by 65 votes, just the number required. Instead of promptly returning those bills with an indignant veto, for four successive years Gov. Fenton quietly and carefully laid them aside until after the Legislature adjourned, when, Waldo Hutchins and others having arranged things for a division of the plunder, these infamous bills, "approved" by "Reuben E. Fenton," were transmitted to the office of Secretary of State, by the confidential "Private Secretary" who enjoyed four or five sinecure places under the Tammany Ring.

In consideration of his approval of the Tax Levy, a swarm of Fenton and Greeley office-seekers were placed as dead-heads upon the pay-rolls of Tweed and Connolly. Indeed, so closely were the Tammany and Fenton men united, that in the Senatorial contest of 1869, had Gov. Morgan received the caucus nomination, a bolt was arranged, by means of which Fenton, with the whole Democratic vote of the Legislature, added to the votes of a dozen recusant Republicans, would have been chosen.

These antecedent rascalities paved the way for a natural and easy coalition between Fenton and Hoffman in favor of Greeley in 1872. There is a question, however, to be asked and answered:

How far will the corrupt and profligate bargains of unprincipled and shameless leaders bind or influence the honest and patriotic leaders of either party?

Cars and Scenery.

During the months of July and August, many thousand persons in the United States will travel several hundred miles for the purpose of looking at natural scenery. Some of our railroads pass for long distances over routes remarkable, at almost every point, for striking grandeur or exquisite beauty. To an inexperienced and uninformed mind, the supposition would be that the companies would wish to gratify the very innocent desire which some of the passengers might have to see, not only the interior of the car, but also the country outside of it. To some extent they seem to do this. But the amount of window in the cars of all our roads is, to a man who wishes to get a good view of the landscape, provokingly small. Especially is this the case with that unfortunate portion of the passengers who are compelled to sit next to the aisle. There is a pier between every two windows which often breaks up a magnificent view; and besides this, the top of the window is frequently so low that a tall man is obliged either to stoop in a very awkward and uncomfortable manner, or give his neck a most inconvenient twist, if he wants to see anything much further from the side of the car than the fences which guard the track.

There is, it must be acknowledged, a very great difficulty in building vehicles, either for common roads or railroads, which shall be so open as to give a good view of the country, and yet afford sufficient protection from the sun in our American Summers. Passengers, when the mercury is among the nineties, want to get into the shade, scenery or no scenery. It would be as absurd to expect railroad travelers to do without blinds to the windows as without backs to the seats. But it would certainly seem to be within the range of mechanical ingenuity to contrive a plan by which all due allowance should be made for this, and yet where something more than one-sixth part of the side of the car could be thrown open. As it is now, the effect of very much of the finest scenery along our railroads is in a great measure lost. This is especially true where the road runs along the course of a valley. In such a place, the view that presents itself to the passenger greatly resembles a fine painting of a range of hills with the upper half of the picture cut off, to make the remainder of it fit a frame that was conveniently at hand.

But it is not fair to throw the whole blame of the deficiency of which we are speaking upon the railroad companies. If the public in general really wanted cars that would give a good view of the country, they would get them. But the public in general care a great deal more about fine upholstery, in traveling, than they do about fine scenery. The idea which very many people have of enjoying the beauties of a landscape along the road over which they pass, is to go through the best part of it as nearly between 10 o'clock at night and 2 in the morning as they can get a train to accommodate them. Still there are some travelers who desire not only to be where the scenery is, but also to look at it; and it might, we should imagine, be worth while for some of our rich companies to build a few cars particularly for their benefit. If the experiment should not work well, the cars could doubtless, without much expense, be altered so that as little could be seen from them as from those at present in use.

There has lately been among the traveling public a great demand for "palace-cars" and "drawing-room coaches." We have not the slightest objection to any one calling a large box on wheels a "palace," or an apartment nine feet wide and eight feet high a "drawing-room." In the language of the learned Mr. Squeers, "a man may call his house an island, if he likes; there's no act of Parliament against that." A great deal of money has been made in the passenger transportation business, as well as in many other departments of usefulness, by the employment of high-sounding words. But the "palace" and "drawing-room" inventions have, we suspect, pretty nearly reached their climax, both in regard to the things themselves, and the magnificence of the titles by which they can be designated. What we now need is a car of which the side from the roof as far down as is consistent with safety can, with the exception of the necessary supports and braces, be entirely thrown open, whenever the passengers desire it. If some ingenious mechanic should make such an invention, and then employ an individual who thoroughly understood the use of language in such matters to give him a tasteful and popular name for it—such as the "nobleman's pleasure carriage," or the "imperial chariot or Cæsar's coach"—he would not only confer a benefit upon the traveling public, but (unless, as too often occurs with the authors of useful inventions, he were cheated out of his rights) might also, we have little doubt, obtain an ample reward for his trouble.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is, perhaps, idle to expect that any warning, however tragic, will put a stop to the wicked folly of pointing fire-arms to human beings "in joke." But any one who has ever been tempted to handle these instruments of death carelessly, will find food for reflection in the account published this morning of the killing of a young man in Brooklyn by a friend. It is a shocking case, and yet it is one which criminal thoughtlessness makes possible every day.

We have received several inquiries concerning the campaign song, for which $500 was offered yesterday by our correspondent, "A New-Yorker on a Furlough." We cannot undertake to answer them in detail, as the letter of our correspondent was sufficiently clear. We need only say that the offer was made in good faith by a perfectly responsible person, and that all communications indorsed as directed by him will be duly forwarded for inspection by the Committee he may designate.

Very much to the surprise and disappointment of the passengers, the 5 o'clock boat for Staten Island, on Wednesday, struck a log while drawing out into the stream. The vessel drifted about in a helpless condition, while the engineer, pilot, firemen and deck-hands exhausted all their power in the effort to free the paddle-wheel. While they were engaged in the work, the heavens were darkened by a thunder-storm, rendering the scene on board anything but pleasant. In the meantime, there was no attempt made by the employes of the Ferry Company on shore to lend assistance. Finally, the steam-boat was blown by the wind against the side of a neighboring dock, in which position she remained sufficiently long to permit passengers, who were daring enough, to clamber up the side, and make their way home by another route. The *Thomas Hunt* took off the greater portion of those who remained. It was then 6 o'clock, but there was yet a number of ladies and gentlemen on board the disabled boat. Curiously enough, it was the *Pomona* that had met with the accident. Twice during the same day she had struck logs, each time causing a break in the regular trips. In yesterday's Times we drew attention to the lack of an organized system for the picking up of floating logs in New-York Bay. There could not be better evidence offered in favor of such an undertaking than that which is furnished by the journeys of the *Pomona* on Wednesday.

The Licensed Victualers, who are in a high state of excitement in England just now, consequent upon the attacks of the anti-spirituous liquor party, recently moved by distinguished counsel for a criminal information against a Mr. Samuelson, a gentleman of position and influence in Liverpool, on the ground of his having given vent to an incendiary speech tending to incite their men to burn their houses. In the course of his remarks on the bill for limiting the sale of liquor, Mr. Samuelson, after some observations as to late hours, and barmen being slaves, said: "Let me ask you if every barman were to strike, and set fire to his master's house, would it be a sin before God? I do not think it would. I hope they won't do it, for I should get the credit of it." Three thousand persons were present when this was uttered. The Chief-Justice observed that this was no case for a criminal information, the words used having been merely "rhetorical nonsense." That the application should have been made at all is a strong indication of the fierceness of the fight.

One of the last Anti-Catholic ordinances of the Prussian Cabinet directs that "the School Brothers and Sisters"—a Catholic Order whose especial task it was to instruct the youthful mind in Romanism—be gradually eliminated from the Prussian elementary schools. A correspondent writes:

"They have hitherto lorded it over not a few of them in Rhineland and Westphalia. Thanks to preceding Cabinets indiscriminately supporting the clergy of all denominations alike, there are at this moment more than two thousand of these good people at work in all Prussia. As another sign of the times, the semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* states that the Pope's position having been entirely changed by recent dogmatic enactments and raised to absolute supremacy over Kings and Governments, none of his successors can be allowed to exercise even spiritual functions in Germany unless recognized by Germany."

Since Henry VIII., of England, has the world seen such a foe to Romanism as Bismarck? Those Galway priests who fell under Judge Keogh's scathing denunciations three weeks ago, may congratulate themselves that they have not the Pomeranian Prince to deal with.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The October Campaign in Pennsylvania —Birds of Prey Longing for Spoils— Democratic Lies from the Tribune Factory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, *July 11.*—The state of the campaign in Pennsylvania attracts much interest here, and on the part of the Republicans the forthcoming formal meeting of the State Committee is looked to for results which shall materially improve the condition of affairs in that quarter. The theory that prevails among some people that the Republican State ticket may be defeated in October, and the Presidential ticket elected in November, receives no encouragement here. All the precedents are against such a probability, and the necessities of the situation are accepted as requiring a triumph in October as a surety of victory in November. It has been given out from this quarter that the Administration had no interest in or sympathy with the State contest in October. This is a misrepresentation of the fact. While the Administration cannot interfere with the nominations of the party in a State, it recognizes it as a political duty to extend its sympathy to the party ticket regularly nominated. In regard to Pennsylvania, it does not recognize it as a contest between two chieftains in the party, each striving for supremacy, but as a contest for the success of the party organization and its principles. There is, therefore, excellent ground for the assertion that the Republicans of Pennsylvania may rely upon the active sympathy and support of the Administration in the State contest. Whatever aid can be legitimately rendered will be given for success in October, as a necessary prerequisite for success in November, and in return, it is expected that the Republicans of that State who have differences will meet on a common ground and bury them for the sake of success.

DEMOCRATIC CORMORANTS.

The City today has been full of Democrats, most of them returning delegates and visitors. They now stop and take a look at the places they boldly assert will soon know their permanent presence and control. They scent the odor of the spoils. They think they do at least. This may account for the visit of a number of them to the White House, where they were courteously received by General Dent, who cracked political jokes at their expense.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Congressional Committee adjourned from Baltimore to meet in this City for business. They held a meeting today, Mr. Randall in the chair, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Marshall and others being present. No quorum responding to the roll call, the absentees were telegraphed for, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow. They expect to open here a depot for the distribution of campaign documents, and will at once form an alliance with the local Greeley Committee, which is anxiously awaiting to be absorbed by something that has flesh on its bones.

THE TRIBUNE'S DEMOCRATIC ROORBACK.

Great amusement has been caused here by the great scare gotten up by Congressman Beck and the *Tribune*, over the alleged payment of $200,000 out of the Treasury to the United States Marshal of North Carolina, ostensibly for court expenses but really for political purposes. The enemy evidently expects to carry this campaign by inventing "roorbacks." The simple fact is that no such payment has been made, or anything like it. The last requisition which passed the Attorney-General's office in favor of the Marshal of North Carolina was on the 5th inst. It was drawn in regular course of business, was only $20,000 in amount, and was to meet the expenses of the United States Courts of that State already incurred for the term just closed. These requisitions for the various Marshals pass nearly every day. Two passed today for the Marshal of Georgia, whereon frightened Congressmen can build another ridiculous story. They are never allowed to exceed the amount of the bond given, save in some exceptional instances, and Marshals have to furnish vouchers for all moneys expended, like all other disbursing officers.

The Last Chance of Tammany.

From Harper's Weekly.

The removal of Judge McCunn from the Judicial Bench by a unanimous vote of the Senate of New-York will serve to show the country that the reform movement of last Autumn, although perplexed by much of the action of the Legislature, has not yet been wholly defeated. It began by the vigorous and unsparing exposures of the New-York Times, which struck at the heart and source of the corruption in the Tammany Ring, of which Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall were the chiefs. The power of the Ring was apparently absolute. It cajoled, corrupted, and terrified opposition. It held the Governor of New-York in a leash. It bought the Legislature. It owned Judges, and sold injustice for a price. It surrounded itself with ostentatious luxury, to which it compelled reluctant citizens to contribute, and then published their names as its willing slaves. It ordered its Legislature to pass a law forcibly silencing the independent Press, and prepared to take possession of the Government of the United States by means of money and fraud, upon condition that its agent should be nominated. By the worst of means the Tammany Ring had such absolute sway in the great City, and through the City in the great State of the Union, that thoughtful men despaired of popular government, and patriots could see little hope of escape but in revolution.

The defeat of the Ring at the polls was one of the most significant events in the history of free governments. The assault was led by a newspaper, the New-York Times, and the victory was one of the most beneficent triumphs of the Press. The Ring candidates were peacefully defeated. Its chief, Tweed, was, indeed, elected Senator, but he did not dare to appear in the seat in which he had been dictator only the year before. His confederates, excepting Hall, were driven by public opinion from their offices. Many of them were indicted, and, except for a lingering influence of the Ring, would have been punished. The club in which they reveled was broken up. The Judges upon whom they chiefly relied were impeached. One resigned to escape removal, another has been removed, and the third awaits his trial. The defeat of the Tammany Ring, if it can be made permanent, will be one of the crowning mercies in our history.

But there is one hope for it. There is one chance which it instinctively seized, and which it is improving to the utmost. That is the success of the Cincinnati ticket. The Ring was the most powerful organization in the Democratic Party. If that party were finally defeated and dissolved, the Ring would be hopelessly broken. With all its old shrewdness, therefore, it clutched the chance of saving its party. "Hardly anywhere," says the Springfield *Republican*, which supports Mr. Greeley—"hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or a more zealous support than among those New-York politicians of both parties who whilom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck."

It is true. The Greeley nomination was first vociferously welcomed by "the worst men in the country," as the same paper remarks. The especial henchmen of Tweed, the parasites and creatures and tools of the Tammany Ring, were its earliest, as they are still its most ardent, advocates, and with these the Springfield *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the Chicago *Tribune*, every one of which deplored that nomination, now fall into line, and, marshaled by Tweed and Hall, and surrounded by the cheers of Tammany repeaters and bruisers, they announce that they propose to make war upon Rings and purify the Government! They clasp hands cheerfully with the most notorious and corrupt body of men ever known in the country, but are shocked and scandalized that there should be some questionable collector or doubtful postmaster anywhere in the country! The gnats choke them, but the camels are a most manageable morsel.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Gratz Brown Exhibits His Coarseness and Vulgarity at Yale.

Insulting Dispatch to Brazil from the Argentine Republic.

End of Our St. Marc Difficulty with Hayti.

Defeat of Proportional Representation in the House of Commons.

The Anti-Jesuit Act Promulgated by the German Emperor.

GRATZ BROWN.

The Would-Be Vice-President at Yale—He Delivers a Vulgar and Impudent Tirade and Receives a Fitting Rebuke.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—Gov. B. Gratz Brown has been in attendance upon the exercises of Yale Commencement today, and was this afternoon called on for a speech at the meeting of the Alumni—an occasion of good feeling which is rarely disturbed by bad manners or bitter words. But Mr. Brown seized it for a tirade against the authorities of the College and the method of instruction pursued in the East. He bragged of the great West as the great beating heart of the continent—the centre from which the new ideas of the future are to come. He asserted strongly that the general feeling in the West was that the East is very much behind in methods of education. He urged on the Faculty of the College decided changes in their mode of instruction, and promised them that if they would visit the West, and particularly Missouri, they would find that the institutions of the West are better than the institutions of the East. He declared that Missouri has learned more and adopted more from Germany than from the Atlantic States, and that she had education by object lessons, which Yale would do well to copy. Mr. Brown concluded his modest harangue by saying that he felt as Senator Nesmith once told him that he felt when he first went to Washington—that he did not know when he looked round upon the gilt fixings of Washington, how the devil he ever got there, and when he saw his official associates he wondered how the devil they ever got there. So Mr. Brown said, when he looked at himself, he wondered how the devil he ever got through Yale, and when he looked at his classmates he wondered how the devil they ever got through Yale. Before Mr. Brown had finished speaking, the assembly gave him the benefit of ironical cheers, and heartily applauded his declaration that he did not mean to make a speech. When he finally took his seat, after more than wearing out a very kindly welcome, President Porter administered to him the following rebuke. The President said:

"I regret that the gentleman's generous and receptive mind has not brought him here even once during the twenty-five years since he graduated; and I will say to him that if he has no other engagement next Winter, we will appoint him on one of our Examining Committees, and give him a chance to find out that Yale has been doing something—that some things have happened here during these twenty-five years."

Both among the Yale Alumni and with the citizens of New-Haven, Gov. Brown has made the impression of a vulgar, ignorant demagogue, coarse in manners and language, and quite fit to be the tail of the Chappaqua ticket.

Brown Makes Another Speech.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—Gratz Brown was serenaded to-night at the New-Haven House. He was introduced to the crowd by Mayor Lewis, and in response made a long and egotistical speech on the Baltimore sell.

BRAZIL.

War With the Argentine Republic Possible—Dignified Reply to an Insulting Dispatch.

LISBON, July 11.—The steam-ship Neva arrived at this port, en route to Southampton, with mail dates from Rio Janeiro to June 22. It is announced that the Brazilian Liberals will abstain from voting at the next election. The Government of Brazil has made an extremely dignified reply to an offensive dispatch from the Argentine Republic, in the course of which, it is stated, that "Brazil does not seek war, but if it comes she is prepared for it."

HAYTI.

End of the Difficulty with the United States—Our Minister Directed to Let the Matter Drop.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 1, via HAVANA, July 10.—The difficulty between the American Consul and the authorities at Saint Marc is ended. The United States Government ordered Mr. Bassett, the American Minister to Hayti, to allow the matter to drop, owing to the incorrectness of the Consul's statements.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proportional Representation Defeated in the House of Commons—Testimonial to Mr. Bright.

LONDON, July 11.—Debate on the motion of Mr. Morrison for the second reading of the Proportional Representation bill, which provides for the election of members of Parliament from England by the American system of representation, was continued until a late hour last night in the House of Commons. An amendment offered by Sir Charles Dilke, extending the provisions of the bill to Ireland and Scotland, was rejected by a vote of 154 against 26. The House then divided on the motion of Mr. Morrison, and it was decided in the negative.

A delegation from the potteries of Staffordshire called upon Right Hon. John Bright today, and presented him, in appropriate acknowledgment of his many services, with a magnificent testimonial cabinet.

Comments of the London Journals on the Nomination—Greeley Utterly Unfit for the Position.

LONDON, July 11.—The London *Times* of this morning, in an editorial article upon the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore for President of the United States, says: "There never was exhibited a more flagrant instance of party demoralization. The Democrats swallowed their opponents' platform and candidates, confessing that they had none of their own to present. President Grant during four years has committed no irremediable blunder, and in saying this we give him but faint praise. Nobody believes that Mr. Greeley could be President of the United States four months without making some terrible mistake. The discretion, prudence and temper requisite for a proper performance of the functions of President of the United States are all wanting in Mr. Greeley. We cannot believe that the American people will elect a man who is so deficient in every magisterial quality."

The *News* calls attention to the fact that Mr. Greeley was nominated at Baltimore on the first ballot, and at Cincinnati on the sixth, and reasons from this that the Democrats are even more enthusiastic in his support than the Liberal Republicans. "However," says the *News*, "whatever may be the result of the Presidential election in America, there will be no change in the relations of England with that country."

GERMANY.

Official Promulgation of the Law Banishing the Jesuits.

BERLIN, July 11.—The *Official Gazette*, today, promulgated the law providing for the banishment of Jesuits from Germany. All establishments now under their control must be completely broken up in six months.

Accident to a New-Yorker at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—Mr. Francis Cooper, of New-York City, on his way to Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., with his wife this morning visited the Capitol and ventured upon the roof to obtain a view of the city. In descending he mistook his way and fell from a platform a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, sustaining severe injuries. He will probably recover.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Arrival of Mr. Stanley at Aden—Purposes of the Great Explorer.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Aden announces the arrival there of Mr. Stanley, and says he will start today for London, in company with the son of Dr. Livingstone. Mr. Stanley is the bearer of letters from the great explorer for the British Government, as well as for the family and friends of the long-absent Livingstone. Mr. Stanley states that when he left the interior of Africa Dr. Livingstone was unwell, but he was, nevertheless, determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return home until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

CUBA.

Valmaseda to Sail for Spain on the 15th—Battle Near Holguin.

HAVANA, July 10, via KEY WEST, Fla., July 11.—The resignation of Capt.-Gen. Valmaseda having been accepted, he will deliver the command of the Island of Cuba to his successor to-morrow, and leave for Spain in the steamer sailing from Havana on the 15th inst. It is reported that the Intendente of the Island of Cuba has been removed. During an engagement between the Cubans and the Spanish troops near Holguin, recently, the Spanish Colonel Huerta, the Governor of Holguin and two soldiers were killed by the Cubans.

FRANCE.

Gen. Sherman in the Assembly—Fire in Metz—Attack on French Shepherds by Spaniards.

PARIS, July 11.—Gen. William T. Sherman and Lieut.-Col. Audenreid, of his staff, were presented to the Minister of War, Gen. de Cissey, yesterday, by Col. Hoffman, the American Secretary of Legation. They were subsequently presented to President Thiers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Remusat. Gen. Sherman was today an occupant of Mr. Thiers' box in the National Assembly.

A telegram from Metz announces the destruction of the prefecture in that city by fire.

A dispatch from Pau announces that a body of Spaniards had attacked some French shepherds on the Spanish border, and that two of the latter were wounded. A body of infantry has gone in pursuit of the aggressors.

The Assembly today rejected the amendment proposed by the opponents of the tax upon raw materials, imposing a tax of one franc per thousand francs upon the sales of traders and manufacturers. Many Deputies thereupon took occasion to compliment President Thiers upon the result, which is esteemed a decisive approval of his position upon the question of taxation. The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 360 nays.

SAN DOMINGO.

Baez Withdraws from the Haytian Frontier for Reinforcements to Attack Cabral.

SAN DOMINGO, July 1, via HAVANA, July 10.—Baez has abandoned the frontier, and withdrawn his forces to Azua. It is reported he intends to raise more men for the purpose of attacking Cabral again. Cabral is penniless, and short of ammunition, and is now within Haytian territory. Gen. Luperon has left Port-au-Prince, and arrived at Jamaica, having abandoned the project of invading San Domingo by way of the northern frontier. The rest of the Republic, including Cibao, is quiet.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Degree of Doctor of Laws and Master of Arts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—Commencement occurred at Amherst today. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Revs. William M. Taylor, of New-York; Marshall Henshaw, of Easthampton, and Paul A. Chadbourne, President of Williams College; and the degree of A. M. was conferred on Samuel H. Emery, Jr., of Quincy, Ill.; Edward A. Kingsley, of Port Jervis, New-York; Dr. Joshua Porter, of North Brookfield, and Rev. George H. Pratt, of Harvard.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PRINDLE.

Continuation of the Case Before the Senate—Testimony of Mr. Ray.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The Senate met at 9 o'clock and resumed the trial of Judge Prindle. Dr. Thomas Dwight testified that he received $50 from John Murphy for resigning his trust as executor named in the will of Edward Murphy. He did not know of $80 having been paid by John Murphy to Judge Prindle, as charged.

D. L. Atkins testified to employing Mr. Ray as counsel in matters before the Surrogate. We employed him as a regular attorney.

James G. Thompson, County Clerk, recalled. He testified that the Smithville bonds had been brought to his office to be registered, and he identified the bonds; he also gave evidence as to filing the judgment roll.

George W. Ray testified that he studied law in the office of E. H Prindle; when admitted to practice he proposed to leave Norwich, but Judge Prindle told him it would be an accommodation to the public if he would remain in the office of E. H. Prindle, which adjoined the Surrogate's office, and practice; he did so, and in addition to the transaction of his business as attorney and counselor, he at times voluntarily, and without any pay, assisted Judge Prindle; "whenever Judge Prindle was called away, and he left citations and other papers signed, I would fill them up for the parties applying for them as a matter of accommodation to the Judge and the parties making application;" he had also done writing for the Judge, but all he had done was gratuitous; he had never been employed by the Judge. Witness then explained his charges to parties for his services as attorney. The testimony of this witness was strongly in favor of Judge Prindle's innocence of the charge that he participated in the fees paid to witnesses.

The witness was subjected to a long and searching cross-examination, but simply reiterated his direct testimony, showing that he was employed by the executors and others and paid by them.

Recess until 4 P. M.

The Senate met at 4 P. M., when the cross-examination of George W. Ray was concluded, the witness standing firmly by all he testified to in his direct examination.

Wm. J Merrifield, Deputy County Clerk, testified to the regularity of the Smithville town bonds when filed.

The Senate then took a recess till 8 P. M.

The Senate met at 8 P. M., and went into Executive session, but no confirmations were made, except of a few notarys public.

On the reopening of the doors, Albert H. Gladding was called. He testified that he had examined the records of the Surrogate's Office, and detailed the numbers of letters of administration filed and the amounts of the estates represented, pointing out those on which fees were allowable under the law. The proportion was very small.

On his cross-examination the witness was unable to give other information. He had not examined the papers for that purpose. It also appeared that he had not made as full an examination as he was expected to.

The Senate then adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

Republican Nominations in the First District.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 11.—James B. Senor, of this city, was nominated today by acclamation for Congress by the Republican Convention of the First District. Dr. W. W. Douglass, of Richmond County, was elected Presidential elector for the same district by acclamation.

Conferring Degrees at Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—The regular commencement of Trinity College was held here today. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts, *honoris causa*—Rev. Francis Partridge, of St. Andrews, N. B.; Hon. Elisha Carpenter, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; Caskil Harrison, of Sewanee, Tenn.; Thos. R. Fisher, of New-Rochelle, N. Y. Doctors of Divinity—Rev. Wm. James Harris, of Rutland, Vt.; Rev. John Scarborough, of Pittsburg, Penn.

Fight Between Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison.

BOSTON, July 11.—James Flaherty and John Leary, convicts in the State Prison, and employed in the shoe-shop, engaged in a desperate fight yesterday, which Warden Chamberlain suppressed by knocking Flaherty down with a cane, but not until he had severely stabbed Leary with a shoe-knife. Flaherty also received some bad cuts during the mêlée. Mr. Fuller, one of the prison officials, was shot in the hand by the premature discharge of his pistol.

The South Boston Fire-Works Explosion—Verdict of the Jury.

BOSTON, July 11.—The Coroner's jury in the cases of the victims of the recent premature explosion of fire-works at South Boston, find that very insufficient caution was observed to prevent the audience from crowding upon the persons conducting the display; and further, that the manner in which the fire-works were allowed to lay around upon the ground was careless and reprehensible.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

Bright skies and a genial atmosphere drew out a large number of turfmen yesterday to witness three trotting contests announced to take place at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. There was quite a large gathering of the members of the Association and their families, and the Club-house presented quite a brilliant appearance.

The first trot was a match for $200 between H. W. Howe's br. g. Teazer and L. S. Sammis' s. m. Nelly, which was won by the former in three straight heats. The following is a summary:

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, Wednesday, July 11.—Match, $200; mile heats, best three in five.

H. W. Howe named b. g. Frazer, to wagon	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis named s. m. Nelly, in harness	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45¼	1:27½	3:01¼
Second heat	44¼	1:27	2:54
Third heat	44	1:36½	2:58¾

The second contest was a match for $200, mile and repeat, to wagons, between D. Dunley's s. g. Robert Dixon and W. Nelson's s. g. Joe Morgan, which, after a close contest, was captured by Dixon.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile and repeat to wagons.

D. Dunley named s. g. Robert Dixon	1	1
W. Nelson named s. g. Joel Morgan	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:24	2:48
Second	43	1:23¼	2:46¾

This was a race of three miles and repeat, between Howe's sorrel gelding and Jackson's b. g. Mystery. The latter was the favorite at $50 to $40, but the sorrel gelding beat him in two straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $300, three mile heats, in harness:

H. W. Howe named s. g. ——	1	1
T. Jackson named b. g. Mystery	2	2

TIME.

	Mile.	Two miles.	Three miles.
First heat	2:44	5:35	8:14¾
Second heat	2:50¼	5:34	8:14¼

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat over the Atlantic States, and continues highest over the South Atlantic. Occasional areas of rain have prevailed over Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Gulf coast; but otherwise clear and partly cloudy weather from Florida to the lower lakes and New England, with light to fresh winds, except over Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, where brisk winds were reported.

PROBABILITIES.

Light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and an area of rain will probably prevail over the South, Atlantic, Middle and New-England States, but telegraphic reports for midnight have not, as yet, been received from Florida to Ohio and Michigan, and westward, and from New-England.

Fatal Accident on a West Virginia Railroad.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 11.—A serious accident occurred this morning on the railroad, fifteen miles from here. As a construction-train was passing over the second crossing of Greenbrier River, the temporary bridge gave way, precipitating the train into the river and completely wrecking the engine and two material cars. The engineer, named Hill, and the fireman, named Upshaw, were instantly killed. Four laborers were killed and five wounded. The accident occurred on that portion of the road west of this place, in course of construction toward the Ohio River, and not open to the traveling public.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At Greenbrier River, fifteen miles west of the White Sulphur Springs, West Va., seven persons were killed by the railroad accident there this morning, and seven severely wounded, some of whom will probably die. Those killed and wounded were colored, with the exception of the engineer, fireman, conductor, and a Mr. Myers, a citizen of this place. Conductor Perkins, with good nursing, will recover. The accident cannot be accounted for, as the five cars that went down were loaded with wood cross-ties, while yesterday nine cars loaded with railroad-iron crossed over the bridge, which was a temporary trestle, constructed by the contractors and not by the Company. By direction of Gen. Wickham, Vice-President of the road, every care and attention is paid to the wounded.

The Cotton Crop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Trustworthy accounts have been received here of the appearance of the first and second broods of caterpillars in the cotton along the coast. They are thinly scattered in every field. This is one week earlier than their appearance in the same section in 1868, when they were exceedingly destructive. Planters entertain grave apprehensions that the present showery weather will develop them rapidly.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—Caterpillars in unusually large numbers have appeared all through the cotton belt three weeks earlier than ever before. The weather which develops the worm continues.

Nominations and Other Political News.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A telegram received in this city says that Hon. W. H. H. Stowell was renominated for Congress by the regular Convention of the Fourth District, at Farmville, Va., yesterday.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 11.—The Clayton Republican State Central Committee have called a State Convention for August 21, to nominate candidates for State offices.

BANGOR, ME., July 11.—The Republicans of this city threw out a second flag today bearing the names of Grant and Wilson, one of the finest ever displayed in the State.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A Boston paper alludes to "McCauley's history."

Three deaths from the heat were reported in Philadelphia yesterday morning.

Hon. Charles Tuckerman, late Minister to Greece, is the guest of Gov. Seward, at Auburn.

California wine-makers are anxiously inquiring where they shall obtain corks for this year's vintage.

The break in the Erie Canal at Amsterdam is nearly repaired. Boats will be able to pass on Saturday next.

Mr. Colson, of Bangor, Me., has, during the past season and the present, saved the lives or recovered the bodies of twenty-one persons.

Dr. Bernard D. Eastman, of Washington, is to be the Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, in place of Dr. Bemis, resigned.

During a storm at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, a barn belonging to Henry R. Kulps, near Germantown, was struck by lightning and consumed.

The news from Pope County, Mo., is still exciting. It is said that the militia is disarming everybody, and a general state of uneasiness and terror prevails.

Andrew Whalen, of Hampden, mate of the schooner Milton, fell overboard at Bangor, Me., on Wednesday night, and was drowned. He leaves a wife and child.

The jury in the case of Patrick Morrissey, on trial in Buffalo for murdering his mother, a few weeks since, yesterday returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. McCarthy has begun proceedings in Albany against Mr. Thompson, of Utica, whom she attempted to shoot in a street car, for support for her two illegitimate children.

Thomas Boyle, a traveling man and a resident of St. Catharines, Canada, fell dead at the American Hotel in Lockport, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon. Apoplexy is given as the cause.

Charles D. Voorhis was arrested yesterday morning in Indianapolis, Ind., on a charge of robbing the Meridian National Bank, of that city, some time ago, of $25,000. He was committed to jail in default of $20,000 bail.

At Naperville, Ill., on Wednesday, Frank Hewes, aged fifteen, was thrown from a mowing-machine by the horses running away, and, falling in front of the blades, was so badly mangled that he died in a few hours.

"Please uncheck your horses going up hill" is the inscription on sign-boards about to be put up at the foot of hills in and around Boston by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

O'Leary, of Worcester, wants to make a match for a race with "Patsey" Harrington, of Springfield, Mass. He expresses a willingness to pull at Springfield, at any time after the 1st of August, for a stake not less than $250.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne, charged with killing the boy Shiekk, on Sunday last, in Cincinnati, was before Judge Straub yesterday, and was held in $50,000 bail to appear before the Grand Jury on a charge of murder in the second degree.

BOATING.

Annual Reception of the Shatemuc Boat-Club at Poughkeepsie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

The annual reception of the Shatemuc Boat-Club took place here at 5 o'clock this P. M. The programme consisted of a single-scull race, five entries, a tub race, and a grand review of all boats. The first race was for single sculls, over a course one mile up the river, turn stake-boat and return, for the championship of the Club.

There were five entries, as follows:

Name.	Boat.	Colors.
John Grubb	Unknown.	Blue.
Geo. Van Vliet	Maud.	Buff.
G. S. Burnap	Grace.	Pink.
John Reynolds	Lotta.	White.
T. R. Roosevelt	Nellie.	White.

Before the racers were called out large numbers of ladies and gentlemen arrived on foot and in carriages, and ascended to the promenade of the Club-house, where seats had been provided for their accommodation. They also filled the large boat-room and the grand saloon above, and while they waited for the entertainment to commence were enlivened with fine music from a band engaged for the occasion. The Club-house was gaily decorated with flags, and everything about it seemed cheerful and joyous. On the river the scene was also a fine one. Innumerable small boats were gliding hither and thither, all loaded with pleasure-seekers. The steam-yacht Bessie, having Hudson Taylor and a party of friends on board, steamed off and on and was literally covered with flags. She is as smart a craft for her size as there is on the Hudson River. Mr. Aspenwall's steam yacht, Surprise, lay out in the stream gaily decorated, and had a merry party on board. The steam yacht Laughing Water, from Milton, with a small party on board, also glided about smoothly and rapidly. On board the steamer J. C. Doughty was a large number of ladies. The Doughty also had all her flags flying. At 5 P. M. the single scull-race was called. Aaron Innis having been chosen referee and starter. As soon as the five boats were well in line the word was given and ten flashing blades cut the water with lightning rapidity. Burnap took the lead at the start, but he was closely followed by Roosevelt, both being in shore. Away on the outside a contest was going on between Reynolds and Grubb. Going to the stake-boat the boys pulled heroically, but Burnap started with just a little too much vigor. However, he left Roosevelt and turned the stake ahead of all; but Van Vliet was freshening, and after turning he overhauled Burnap and passed him. Coming down the homestretch, and when within a half a mile of the home starting-point, he was all of three lengths ahead of every one. When near home, however, Burnap made a splendid spurt, which was enthusiastically cheered, and which came near winning the race, for as the two crossed the line Van Vliet was but a half a length ahead. That, however, was enough to win, and he was declared the victor.

All the boats came home in the following order and time:

Name.	Time. Min.	Sec.
Van Vliet	17	10
Burnap	17	10¼
Grubb	17	15
Roosevelt	18	..
Reynolds	18	30

A tub race followed, the entries being James Reynolds, Jr., John Grubb, J. Whitehouse, Geo. Burnap, J. R. Roosevelt. Whitehouse came in first and Reynolds second. The rest didn't stay in their tubs a minute at a time. Then followed the review, after which refreshments were served, and then dancing till nearly midnight.

Return of the Atalantas—The College Regatta—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The Atalanta crew have returned to the City. They do not deny that they have been fairly outrowed, but also assert that their defeat has been exaggerated.

The College regatta, which will take place at Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., promises to be a most interesting event, as a large number of crews are entered and all have been very careful in their preparations to fit themselves for competition. Three crews from Yale College are now on the course, and the representative University crew is said to be an unusually fine one. The Massachusetts Agricultural College crew is also there, under the mentorship of the renowned Josh Ward, who taught the crew from the same institution how to capture the honors of the preceding year. The students of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., under the care of George Price, one of the celebrated Paris (St. John) crew, are also said to be in excellent condition and rowing in good form; while Harvard, smarting under the defeat sustained last season, is quietly making preparations to enable them to win back their lost reputation. The Amherst College and Brown College boys are not behind the rest, and between the University, Scientific, Sophomore and Freshmen crews and enormous delegations from the various colleges, the scene on the old Connecticut River will, indeed, prove a brilliant one. And, as far as the regatta is concerned, none can excel the inter-collegiate meeting for actual racing interest. John Biglin, one of the prominent brother oarsmen, has charge of the Amherst crew, and no effort appears to have been spared in perfecting the stroke and physical condition of the rowers.

The match race between Robert Fulton, of St. John, and George Brown, of Halifax, which was to have taken place on the 10th, has been postponed, on account of rough water.

The friends of Gilbert Ward are very much dissatisfied with the result of the race in Newburg Bay on the Fourth, and have issued a challenge to McKeel's backers; but up to the present time no serious results have been recorded. The many regattas on the Fourth were unusually successful and numerously attended, and the spirit with which the competition was carried on and the enthusiastic demonstrations manifested by the spectators indicate the rapidly-increasing popularity of this most excellent pastime.

There is some talk of a match between Harry Coulter, of Pittsburg, and the "Colored Gentleman," Berry, from Toronto, Canada, with whom he came in violent collision in the single-scull race at the Buffalo regatta.

The friends of Thomas Butler, of Boston, have withdrawn their proposition for another match race with Billy Scharff, of Pittsburg, and, in truth, Butler's aquatic star appears to be descending. His defeat at the hands of young Ten Eyck, and Scharff's easy victory over Tinning at Buffalo, have made the Bostonians more cautious.

The members of the Athletic Club, on the Harlem River, intend to have a little boat-racing on Monday next, an interesting pair-oared race being announced, and the following Monday a walking-match will come off.

We have it from good authority that Joseph H. Sadler, the famous English sculler, is making preparations to visit this country during the month of August, in company of a celebrated sporting man, Mr. Cooney, who will probably arrange some matches and enter his man for such regattas as may be gotten up in the Fall season. Sadler is now having a boat built by Jewett, of Dunston, for this purpose, and it is said that he will make his head-quarters at Josh Ward's house, at Cornwall, on the Hudson.

No reply has as yet been received to Mr. Jas. O'Neil's plucky challenge to row any amateur oarsman in the United States.

OBITUARY.

David Paul Brown.

David Paul Brown, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, died at his residence in that city, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Brown was born in Philadelphia, in 1795, and was admitted to the Bar Sept. 4, 1816, and, until the last year or two, continued his practice during this long period, without interruption. His original destination, was the medical profession, and he commenced its studies under Dr. Benjamin Rush. The death of his preceptor, however, six months afterward, abruptly terminated his pursuit of medical honors, and he soon afterward entered the office of William Rawle, as a student, completing his preparations for the Bar in 1816. Mr. Brown early developed unusual oratorical powers, and rose rapidly, both as a public speaker and an effective pleader before the juries. His natural bent of mind led him, rather by way of mental recreation, into literary pursuits, which resulted in the production of quite a considerable number of prose and poetic works. In 1830 he wrote "Sertorius; or, the Roman Patriot," a tragedy, and "The Prophet of St. Paul's," a melodrama. "Sertorius" was brought out by Booth and had considerable success on the stage. These were followed by the "Trial," another tragedy, and "Love and Honor," a farce. In 1856 Mr. Brown published "The Forum; or, Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," in two volumes, a work sadly marred by a biographical sketch of the author of an intensely flattering character, extracted from "Livingston's Biographies."

For many years Mr. Brown was constantly before the public as a favorite platform speaker on many exciting occasions. During the late war Mr. Brown more than once came before the people to plead the cause of the Union, and, although showing the signs of the approach of old age, he retained up to his latest appearance in public all the characteristics of voice and manner which had distinguished him in earlier days.

Death of a Prominent Montreal Merchant.

The City of Montreal and the commercial interests of Canada have sustained a serious loss in the recent and sudden death of Mr. Ira Gould, who had been identified with the trade of Montreal at least a third of a century. Mr. Gould was one of those energetic and enterprising Americans whose intelligence has done so much in furthering commercial and manufacturing undertakings in Canada, and adding to the industrial resources of that Province. He was among the earliest and most ardent advocates of an enlarged canal system on the St. Lawrence, and was quick to perceive the value of the giant power lying almost dormant at Montreal when he first took up his residence there. Erecting large flour-mills on the canal he was among the first to utilize the waste water, and thus inaugurate a system of manufactures which has since grown to magnificent proportions and given an impulse to the commerce of that port, which has placed it third in the list of shipping marts of the world. He was prominent among those energetic business men whose capital and enterprise are rapidly making the St. Lawrence the channel to the ocean for the vast products of the Western States, and on three distinct occasions was chosen President of the Montreal Corn Exchange. A meeting of that body was held on the announcement of his demise and resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted. Many of his fellow-merchants at that meeting bore testimony to the interest Mr. Gould had felt in the advancement of the prosperity of Canadian commerce, and to the unswerving probity and high sense of commercial honor that characterized all his dealings. The Montreal *Gazette* in speaking of the event says:

> "He was a man of large and liberal views, one who fully appreciated the great importance of the trade which this port and the St. Lawrence River are capable of accommodating. His familiar face will be sadly missed from the daily gatherings on 'Change, where his shrewd, practical wisdom was always esteemed of great value."

Mr. Gould was a native of this State, and was seventy-three years of age. In his long residence in Canada he never ceased to be an American in the best sense of the word. His sympathy through the entire struggle with the rebellion was never for a moment diverted from the cause of the Union, and its successes and reverses were the occasions to him of the liveliest gratification and keenest disappointment.

THE ORANGE PARADE.

Celebration of the Twelfth of July—The Route and General Preparations.

The Orange procession will form at 11½ o'clock this morning. The line of march will be through Lafayette-place to Eighth-street, to Broadway, to Union-square, around Washington Monument, to Fourth-avenue, to Sixteenth-street, to Irving-place, to Lexington-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Madison-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Tenth-street, to Broadway, to Great Jones-street, to the Bowery, and to the Orange head-quarters at No. 327 Bowery.

The following lodges will form in the procession:

Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1, William McGee, W. M.; Dury Walls Lodge, No. 2, James Hale, W. M.; Chosen Few Lodge, No. 3, William Nixon, W. M.; No Surrender Lodge, No. 5, James Wilcox, W. M.; Gideon Lodge, No. 10, J. Johnston, (the Marshal of the procession last year,) W. M.; Joslina Lodge, No. 11, Capt. John Fullerton, W. M.; Schofield Lodge, No. 18, Francis Schofield, W. M.; members of the American Protestant Lodge, and other citizens who wish to join.

The Master of Prince of Orange Lodge, Wm. McGee, who is also Grand Master of Prince of Orange District No. 1, will act as Grand Marshal, aided by an Assistant Marshal from each lodge. The Grand Marshal and his aids will be mounted. Music will be furnished by several bands.

All seems quiet with the various Irish organizations. The Irish Brigade officers enjoyed yesterday in Dudley's Grove, its being the anniversary of their usual picnic. There seems to be no anticipation of trouble from Hibernians or other kindred organizations. But, as before stated in the TIMES, an attempt has been made to enroll a certain class of the Boulevard laborers into an organized opposition to the Orange parade. However, in the Boulevard all is quiet, and the men are suspiciously silent on the matter. The pipe-men, who were paid off yesterday, may afford to put in an appearance at the parade, but their boasts of the previous evening may be forgotten in the morning's repentance for a night's debauch.

It is, nevertheless, a fact, as was before stated in this journal, that an armed opposition to the Orange parade is intended.

The Police Preparations.

Superintendent Kelso was busily engaged, yesterday, perfecting his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the processionists during the parade of the Orangemen today. The Superintendent declined to give the details of the preparations for publication, but they are of the most complete character, and, in the opinion of Mr. Kelso, ample to prevent a recurrence of the bloody scenes of last year, and to afford the utmost protection to the men who intend to take part in the demonstration without calling upon the military for assistance. Although the minute details of the plan of operations are not to be made public, yet it is known that the entire Police force, numbering nearly 2,000 officers and patrolmen, have been ordered on duty. No leaves of absence covering today have been granted, and no member of the Police Department will be excused from duty except those on the sick list. The entire force, except such as are absolutely necessary for patrol duty in the various precincts, will rendezvous at Police Head-quarters at 9 o'clock in the morning, and Superintendent Kelso in person will then assume command. A force of 500 patrolmen and a detachment of the mounted patrol will be detailed to the duty of escorting the procession. This detail will be commanded by Inspector Walling and Drill Captain Copeland. Before the procession forms this force will take possession of Lafayette-place from Great Jones-street to Astor-place, and will form a cordon or body-guard about the Orangemen. A section of the mounted patrol will ride at the front and rear of the procession to guard against a surprise during the formation and march. Another strong body of Police will be detailed to line the streets through which the procession will pass, whose duty will be to keep the streets clear, and prevent any interruption to the parade. The rest of the Force will be kept on reserve at Police Head-quarters, and at the various station-houses nearest the route of the procession ready for duty at a moment's notice. Mounted policemen will be stationed at intervals along the line to be used as messengers in case of need. The Detective Force, under Capt. Irving, will take an important part in the preservation of the peace. They will be scattered along the line of march on the look-out for suspicious characters and to arrest all persons making hostile demonstrations against the processionists. It is believed that by a strong show of force a collision will be avoided. The Police surgeons have all been ordered on duty. Several of them will be stationed at Police Head-quarters, while others will be on duty at the station-houses adjacent to the line of march, ready to attend the wounded in case of a disturbance. Stages will be held in readiness at Police Head-quarters, and at the Twenty-ninth and Twentieth Precincts to convey the Police reserves to any point where their services may be required.

According to instructions from Superintendent Kelso, the Captains of the various precincts assembled at Police Head-quarters at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, to receive their final instructions in regard to their duties today. A long consultation, at which Superintendent Kelso, Inspectors Dilks, Walling and McDermott and President Smith were present, was held, and all the necessary arrangements for the day were completed. Those present at the consultation were all bound to secrecy, and the Captains were warned that if they made public any portion of the programme they would render themselves liable to charges for disobedience of orders.

The Parade in Jersey City.

The Orangemen will parade in Jersey City today. Prentice Boys' Lodge of Jersey City, Newburg, Newark and Paterson Lodges will take part in the parade. There does not seem to be any probability of any disturbance, but the police have made preparations to protect the men in the procession if necessary. The entire force will be on duty, and the procession will be attended by a strong escort. The Orangemen have resolved to depend entirely upon the officers, and will go unarmed. The Fourth Regiment N. J. S. N. G. has been ordered out and will rendezvous at their armory early in the morning, there to remain until the parade has been concluded, so that their services can be had if necessary.

A Marvel in Politics.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 11.

It has been quite evident for several weeks that the Democratic National Convention would accept or adopt the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and hence there was no such eager demand for the news from Baltimore, yesterday, as might have been expected on an occasion of so much importance to the Democratic Party. At the time of the meeting of the Convention on Tuesday no material point remained open for debate, except as to the manner of doing what the delegates seemed to consider themselves irresistibly impelled to do. One portion of them strongly favored a simple acceptance of, or acquiescence in the action of the Liberal Republican Convention; but another portion were as strongly in favor of making the nominations in accordance with the usages of the Democratic organization. With one set of delegates this discussion about the way of doing the work was simply a question of policy, but with the other it was a point of much more importance, for without a "regular" nomination the Democratic voters could not be held together. In both, however, it displayed a consciousness that what they were doing was most anomalous work for a Democratic Convention. It was, indeed, unique. There is no event at all to be compared with it in the history of American politics.

The great opposing parties, it is true, have repeatedly set aside their most prominent statesmen on grounds of expediency, and have gone entirely out of the circle of their eminent political characters to take up more "available" candidates. The Whigs and Republicans did this when they nominated Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, and also at the first nomination of Gen. Grant. The Democrats did it when they nominated Mr. Polk, Gen. Pierce and Gen. McClellan. But none of them ever went so far out of the way as to select a nominee whose whole political career has been diametrically opposed to their party. In the cases of Mr. Polk and Gen. Pierce, both of whom were unknown to the Democratic masses as possible candidates for the Presidency until their names were announced as the nominees, each one had arrived at considerable local distinction as a Democrat. Mr. Polk had been Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and Governor of Tennessee, and Gen. Pierce had represented his State and his party in the Senate of the United States. The popular surprise at these nominations was because they were unexpected, and not because the candidates were taken from outside of the party.

But none of the instances just recited afford any parallel to the acceptance of Mr. Greeley by a Democratic National Convention. He has placed on record his own judgment as to how "impossible" such a thing ought to be considered as a party movement. There was a similar conjuncture in politics sixteen years ago, when a third party was in the field, which promised to carry away from the Democratic Party a number of its voters, both in the North and in the South. The adherents of this party had for their nominees Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson. It was an object with the Republicans to join forces with them if it could be brought about, as the odds seemed to be against the Republicans if they went into the contest without such a junction. Mr. Greeley, contemplating this state of affairs, seeing that these candidates were "first in the field," and admitting that the "combination" was desirable, yet, nevertheless, gives his judgment most emphatically against it. Referring to the candidates, he says they are "men of decided personal strength, but impossible candidates for the Republicans, because radically hostile to their cardinal principles."

If Mr. Fillmore, who had been nearly all his life a Whig, was an "impossible" candidate for the Republican Party, nine-tenths of whom had been Whigs—the Republican Party being then less than two years old—how "impossible" a candidate for the Democratic Party should Mr. Greeley be considered, who has, during his whole manhood of more than forty years, been "radically," and vehemently, and virulently "hostile to their cardinal principles?" The Democrats, ever since the time of Jefferson, have been strenuous in their efforts to restrict the General Government to the powers specifically granted in the Constitution. Mr. Greeley, on the contrary, has always been in favor of exercising disputed and even dangerous powers. The Democrats are strict and conservative in their interpretation of the Constitution. Mr. Greeley is radical and aggressive. The Democrats, as a party, maintain that the principal object of a "tariff" is to raise revenue, and that protection is merely an "incident," while Mr. Greeley regards "protection" as the great point. The Democrats hold that the General Government should keep its hands off the internal affairs of the States; while Mr. Greeley has almost uniformly advocated such interference whenever proposed by any party in opposition to the Democracy. All these differences, and others which might be adduced, involve "cardinal principles" concerning which Mr. Greeley has always stood "radically hostile" to the Democratic Party. His almost unanimous nomination by the Democratic Party, pre-eminent for its seventy years of devotion to cardinal principles, is therefore a marvel in politics.

An Earthquake in Westchester County and Long Island.

About 5¼ o'clock, yesterday morning, the residents of the villages along the eastern shore of Westchester County were startled by a shock of earthquake. Houses were shaken to their foundations, and crockery and glassware in the closets were considerably disturbed by the shock. Timid ladies became greatly alarmed, fearing results of a more serious character. In the villages of East Chester, Mt. Vernon, Pelhamville, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye and Port Chester, in Westchester County, and at Greenwich, Conn., the earthquake was both heard and felt very distinctly. It was also noticed in some of the villages along the line of the Hudson River Railroad. There was no storm or thunder prevailing in the localities mentioned at the time the earthquake was felt.

The inhabitants of Glen Cove, Roslyn, Sand's Point, and other places on the north shore of Long Island, report having felt a slight shock of earthquake about 5½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The shock is reported at the beginning to have been similar to that of a piece of artillery or heavily laden cart driven rapidly over frozen ground. It seemed to come from the south and roll away off toward the north. It was sufficiently loud to awaken nearly all the sleepers, to cast down piles of coal in the cellars, to shake the crockery in the rooms, and to give a very perceptive vibration to the houses.

This is the third time that a shock of earthquake has visited the same neighborhood in Long Island. Last year it occurred about 7½ o'clock one Sunday, after a heavy rain. The circumstances were very similar this time—the shock following so closely upon the heavy storm of the previous evening.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) offers to his customers the July number of the *American Historical Record*, containing many very interesting and curious articles—among them we may mention one on the "Westbury Monthly Meeting," another on "Washington's Adopted Son," another on "Old Records From New-Jersey," and another on the "African Slave Trade in Colonial Times." The number also contains *fac-similes* of scarce autograph letters, and many rare notes from correspondents. This is a publication which ought not to be lost sight of by our readers.

Mr. Brentano also places before his customers the newest numbers of the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Nature* and the *Saturday Review*. The *Illustrated News* contains some excellent pictures of *Holland House*, a place famous for its historical and literary associations. There is a double-page picture of a garden party at Holland House, and a large drawing of the Summit of Mount Baker, Washington Territory. The *Graphic* keeps up to its usual mark. Even at this dull season in literature, something new and interesting may always be found in Mr. Brentano's store.

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.
The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $50, are the terms of the new WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson machine in every home in the State. Salesroom No. 707 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Vanilla Beans, Mexican, Finest Quality. Any quantity at lowest price.
TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $350.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRANE—TOURTELLOT.—At Ithaca, N. Y., July 10, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr Wilson, T. FREDERICK CRANE to SARAH FAY TOURTELLOT. No cards.

HOLMES—WANMAKER.—At Riverton, N. J., Wednesday, July 10, by Rev. H. Berg, of Rocky Hill, N. J., EDWARD R. HOLMES, of same place, to Miss LIZZIE D. WANMAKER, of Riverton.

SMITH—CROFT.—On Thursday, July 11, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Curtiss, Mr. REUBEN SMITH, of New-York City, to Miss MARY CROFT, of Peekskill, N. Y. No cards.

SMULL—McJILTON.—On Thursday, 11th of July, at the Church of our Saviour, by Rev. J. N. McJilton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Carter, SALLIE A. McJILTON to JACOB B. SMULL, both of this City.

TOMLINSON—JENKINS.—At Grace Church, Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1872, by Rev. Clinton Cook, DANIEL TOMLINSON, of New-York City, to GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles E. Jenkins, of Chicago.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Babylon, July 10, DAVID W. ANDERSON, aged 66 years.

His brother Masons and Odd-fellows are invited to attend his funeral at the South-side Railroad Depot at Bushwick, on Friday, July 12, at 9 o'clock A. M.

BURNETT.—On the 10th inst., GEORGE B., Jr., youngest child of George B. and Josephine M. Burnett, and grandson of Albert Horn, Esq., aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 679 7th-av., this Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BARTLEMAN.—On Wednesday, July 10, ELEANOR B., widow of the late John W. Bartleman, of Philadelphia, aged 66 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 12th, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, corner of Ocean and Claremont avs., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Remains to be taken on Saturday morning to Philadelphia for interment.

BERRIAN.—In Brooklyn, July 9, MARIA WOOD, wife of William Berrian.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 240 Clinton-street.

MARSH.—At his late residence, Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, July 10, SOLOMON H. MARSH, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Train leaves Jersey City at 12 o'clock noon.

SCRANTON.—At Baden-Baden, Germany, Thursday, June 6, JOSEPH H. SCRANTON, of Scranton, Penn., in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Scranton, Saturday, July 13, at 2 P. M.

STURGIS.—Suddenly, at Green Village, Morris County, N. J., on the 11th inst., MARY A., widow of the late Walter Sturgis, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THORP.—On Wednesday, July 10, EUPHEMIA W., wife of Edmund A. Thorp, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 88th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Remains to be taken to New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

THOMSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 10, SARAH TAPSCOTT, wife of Edward Thomson, and youngest daughter of the late John Shanks, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, William A. Thomson, No. 122 West 23d-st.

WHITE.—Thursday, July 11, SARAH C. WHITE, wife of John White, of congestion of the brain.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 789 Lexington-av., on Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

QUINLAN.—In Monticello, N. Y., on July 9, EDWARD HOBART, only child of E. F. and Sarah A. C. Quinlan, aged 4 months and 9 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its financial agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in thirty years, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from United States tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The railroad, its right of way, franchise, rolling stock and other property.
2. Its traffic or net earnings.
3. A Government grant of land averaging on completion of the road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 110 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations, without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.
Financial Agents N. P. R. R. Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 13, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

WATER-FILTERS.—THE CURTIS & Bigelow Sponge Filter, used by Prof. C. F. Chandler, can be found at any plumber's, or at BIGELOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 137 William-st., New-York.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE SPY;
A TALE OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND.

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Being the first volume of a new Library Edition of Cooper's Novels. Well printed, and bound in brown cloth, gilt side and back. Price, $1 25 per volume.

"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper are his works. So truly patriotic and American throughout, they should find a place in every American's library."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

II.
A SEVEN MONTHS' RUN.
UP, AND DOWN, AND AROUND THE WORLD.
By JAMES BROOKS. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth.

"It is a very lively, brightly-written work. It glances at the places seen and the persons encountered in a free, brisk manner, that is often more effective than labored and elaborate description—just as an artist's free sketch has more breadth and genuine revelation of the scene than the overworked canvas. Mr. Brooks touches every picture with a sort of high light, that catches the spirit of the scene in a phrase, and these phrases are usually the happy inspiration of the moment, dotted down in pencil on bits of paper, and in this form transmitted to the *Express* for publication, from the columns of which they are transferred to the book without change. It is a very readable volume."

III.
THREE CENTURIES OF MODERN HISTORY.
By CHARLES DRAKE YONGE, Professor of Modern History in Queen's College, Belfast. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $2.

"The object with which the present work has been undertaken is to give the youthful student some idea of the general history of Continental Europe in what may be called modern times. It is not designed to present a complete history of any one country, nor even of any one period in the history of any country. It may be compared to a skeleton chart of Europe, on which the boundaries of the different countries, the courses of a few great rivers, and the situation of some of the chief cities, are marked out sufficiently to guide the student in filling up the outline; but which, for a more precise knowledge of any separate country, leaves him to consult maps more elaborately filled up."

IV.
GANOT'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
For General Readers and Young Persons.
Translated, with the author's sanction, by Dr. E. ATKINSON. 1 vol., 12mo. With Frontispiece and 404 Woodcuts. Price, $3.

"The present work has its origin in an attempt to comply with a suggestion which has frequently been made to me, that I should prepare an abridged edition of my translation of Ganot's 'Eléments de Physique,' which could be used for purposes of more elementary instruction than that work, and in which the use of mathematical formulæ would be dispensed with."—*Extract from Preface.*

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the above district, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Hugh Gardiner, Col. F. D. Curtis, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

ELEVENTH WARD WORKING MEN'S GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 25 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock. John Parr, John F. Cornish, Fred. Yung, John R. Knox, James Hilliard, Wm. H. Armstrong, Wm. T. Patterson, George Hilliard, James M. Reybert, Thomas Potter, and twenty-five others.
ROBERT V. MACKEY, President.
JAMES R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock. All residents of the district favoring the election of Grant and Wilson are invited to attend.
A. P. MAN, President.
SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

POLITICAL BANNERS OF NET OR Canvas, Flags and Portraits at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Nothing of special interest transpired at the Exchange yesterday, July 11. The only sale announced to take place was one by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, by Mr. James M. Miller, of the house and lot situate on the south side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 255 feet west of Second-avenue. The sale was adjourned to July 25 by order of the referee.

The suburban sale of lots located at Fanwood, N. J., which was held on the premises on Wednesday last, by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., was not successful, not enough lots being sold to make up a respectable report or to justify quotation.

Wm. H. Raynor has sold five full lots south side One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, for $15,250. Also, through S. Yancy, broker, one full lot, north-west corner Eighth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, for $25,000.

The following auction sales will be held today, Friday, July 12: By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 41 feet 8 inches east of Tenth-avenue; lot, 21.10 by 74.1.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the lease of two four-story brown-stone houses and lots, known as Nos. 333 and 333½ West Twenty-eighth-street, lots each 12.6 by 98.9. Also the fee of the three-story and basement brick house and lot adjoining above, No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street; lot, 25 by 98.9.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of executors of George Lovett, deceased, Sixth-street, lease made by Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to George Lovett, of one lot north side of Sixth-street, commencing 143 feet west of Avenue D.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, w. s., 19 ft. s. e. of 50th-st., 19x90	$27,500
Same property, subject to mortgage of $18,000	5,000
Baxter-st., e. s., No. 87, 25x100, h. and l	10,000
Boulevard, e. s., extending from 142d to 143d-st., 1 block x175	95,000
Broad-st., w. s., No. 52, 20.11x112.6; New-st., s. s., 25.3x67	80,000
Broadway, w. s., equidistant 60th and 61st sts., runs n.28.11x125.4	30,100
Cortlandt-st., Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17, 104.2x122, irregular	200,000
Same property, one-half part	60,000
East Broadway, n. s., 70 ft. e. of Clinton-st	6,500
Mitchell-place, n. s., 252 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	12,000
Stanton-st., No. 184, n. w. cor. Attorney-st., 20x65.6	17,500
2d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x3.8	24,000
4th-st., e. s., 80.3 ft. n. of Ames-st., 21.10x101.7, irregular	2,000
7th-st., s. s., cannot locate, 25x90.10	12,000
1st-st., s. s., 406 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x103.3	20,000
21st-st., s. s., 228.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 23.4x106	20,000
22d-st., n. s., 196.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.1x98.9, irregular	15,000
26th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.3x98.9	25,000
28th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x98.9	42,800
40th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	17,500
45th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.5	28,000
46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	7,500
47th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	70,000
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x108.10	20,200
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	23,000
82d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2	18,000
102d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 200x100.11	80,000
104th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11	17,350
113th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10	6,700
116th-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22.6x75.10	3,500
124th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.11	18,000
Madison-av., e. s., 63 ft. s. of 61st-st., 16x89	45,000
2d-av., n. e. corner of 49th-st., 25x100, h. and l	29,000
2d-av., e. s., 42.8 s. of 75th-st., 25x100	14,800
2d-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 11th-st., 25.2x100	14,500
4th-av., s. w. corner of 135th-st., 49.1x90	400
Same property	2,400
7th-av., n. e. corner of 119th-st., 100.11x125	31,800
10th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 40x80, h. and l	70,000

LEASE.

Stanton st., No. 185, 5 years, ℔ year	1,025

Proposed New Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending with Thursday, July 4, plans for the proposed erection of the following new structures in this City have been submitted for approval at the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three tenement-houses, north side of Sixty-sixth-street, 175 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; owner, John D. Loy.

IRON FRONTS.

Two first-class stores, Nos. 26 and 28 Union-square, 25.3 by 92, five stories; owner, James Kent.

One first-class store, No. 67 Greene-street, 25 by 85, five stories; owners, Archer Manufacturing Company.

BRICK FRONTS.

One store and tenement, south side Thirty-ninth-street, 475 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; owner, A. F. Finks.

One store and tenement, East Forty-seventh-street, No. 316, 25 by 60, five stories; owner, P. McManus.

One tenement-house, West Forty-fifth-street, No. 348, 25 by 52, four stories; owner, G. Lengeman.

One tenement-house, Canal-street, rear, No. 65, 23 by 26, five stories; owner, N. E. Waring.

One tenement-house, Third street, No. 13, 25 by 65, five stories; owner, L. George.

One stable, south side Fourteenth-street, 88 feet east of Avenue D, 30 by 82, two stories; owner, F. Krielbach.

One stable, south side One Hundred and Third-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue, 22 by 25, two stories; owners, McEntee & Sandford.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 4, the following structures in New-York have been reported at the Department of Buildings as unsafe in the particulars noted:

No. 216 East Fourth-street, (rear,) unsafe rear wall and chimney; estate of Mary E. Moore, owner.

Fulton Market, unsafe generally; Corporation City of New-York, owners.

North east corner Essex and Division streets, unsafe east foundation; Wm. Schwarze, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery-stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

EAST 15TH-ST.—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO doors west of Friends' Meeting-house, and opposite the Lutheran Church: house about 25x60, lot 103 feet. For sale cheap and terms easy. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

NO. 240 MULBERRY-ST.—HOUSE AND lot; lot 25x100; for sale on liberal terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

HOTELS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia is now very deficient in accommodations for visitors. Business and population are rapidly increasing, and as the great World's Exposition approaches, hotel proprietors will make enormous profits. We can offer for sale on Chestnut-st., Broad st., &c., some of the choicest locations for the erection of hotels or stores. Also for sale, one of the largest and best situated first-class hotels, doing an excellent business.

RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
No. 206 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WEST-CHESTER COUNTY."—Two of the six beautiful Swiss cottages remain unsold; new, just completed, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles' frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks, with six acres of wooded land as a private park, and so deeded to each purchaser; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

AT NORWICH, CONN.—A FIRST-CLASS residence for sale, being one of the finest located in the city, double house, fourteen rooms, heated by Ellis' hot-water apparatus, bath, gas, laundry, &c.; lot 56x196; immediate possession; great bargain. Photographs with ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $195,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLand, a first-class French roof house, together with two acres of land; abundance of fruit of all kinds; house has all modern improvements. For full particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—$6 300; TERMS EASY; very desirable house, nine rooms, conveniences; five city lots, shade, lawns, near depot. Hamilton & Wallis, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

JERSEY CITY.—SEVERAL VALUABLE lots in Jersey City for sale by A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL BAYSIDE.

Oh come to fair Bayside, bright, beautiful Bayside,
By the forest-clad margin of Little Neck Bay,
Where the roses and evergreens rival each other,
And the birds warble gayly the long Summer day.

Leave the heat and the turmoil and din of the City,
'Mid the cool shaded gardens of Bayside to roam,
Where nature is charming by the musical water,
And buy for yourselves and your children a home.

A home of your own, free of landlords and rentals,
Where 'mid health and plenty your troubles may cease;
There is no place like home, and there's no home like Bayside—
That far, happy haven of comfort and peace.

Who e'er buys a lot now, of Johnson, at Bayside,
Gets a home that will double in value next Spring,
No limit, no by bidding, no reservation;
The lots will be sold at whatever they bring.

Then come out to Bayside with Johnson—to Bayside;
There'll be music and fun on that bright Summer's day;
Bring your wives and your friends; buy a lot at the auction
On Thursday, by Johnson; you'll find it will pay.

SECOND GRAND AUCTION.

BAYSIDE, L. I.

500 SELECT LOTS IN THIS

CHARMING SUBURB

Will positively be sold, by peremptory order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

277 LOTS WERE SOLD AT THE FIRST AUCTION. To the right kind of persons, and the rapid and substantial improvement of BAYSIDE is certain. REMEMBER, its location is one of the most HEALTHY, BEAUTIFUL and accessible in the vicinity of New-York.

ON LITTLE NECK BAY.

Only twenty-seven minutes from Hunter's Point, on the finest and best-appointed railroad in America.

SALE ABSOLUTELY UNRESERVED.
TERMS EASY. SEVENTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.
MAKE A SUMMER'S-DAY GALA.
GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED BAND.
HARRISON, THE INIMITABLE.

GRAND RURAL BANQUET under an immense new canvas pavilion. Free tickets of

JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—TO LEASE furnished for two, three or four years, an extra large first-class house in all respects; the owner being abroad; immediate possession, or 1st September or October. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET FURnished, (piano and pictures,) Rev. Mr. Thurston's house, Washington-av.; fourteen rooms; modern conveniences; reference. Mr. BURGESS, No. 31 Ferry-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED cottage at Bloomfield, N. J. Address JAMES B. SWORD, Bloomfield, N. J.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT BABYlon, Long Island, the newly finished house, pediment roof and piazza, with cellar and kitchen extension, 24 feet front on lot, 50x187 feet deep, for $360 per year: one block from the Southside Depot, large Academy, and two doors from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Apply to Signal Office, Babylon, Long Island, or at No. 192 Broadway.

WARD, GARDINER & WAGSTEFF.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY TO occupy for a year or two a handsome country place on Staten Island; house contains every convenience and is beautifully and healthfully situated; well-stocked garden, fine supply of water, barn, stable, &c.; two miles from Vanderbilt Landing; rent no object. Address J. H. B., Box No. 3,788 City Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING No. 33 Wooster-st., suitable for any light business. Apply to A. W. FRANCIS, No. 189 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gail & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
Executors of H. Thiermann.
jy12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE, } Executrixes.
ELIZABETH B. JANES, }
f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.
mh1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.
ja19-law6mF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID MACDONALD and NEIL MACDONALD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named bankrupts, and other persons interested, that on the 28th day of June, 1872, a petition was filed in this Court by said bankrupts for an order to discontinue and annul the proceedings in bankruptcy herein; that an order has been duly made thereon, directing that a hearing on the matters stated in said petition be had before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, when and where all creditors and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing all proceedings herein to be discontinued and annulled.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of said Court.

NO. 3,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD P. SELMSER and EDWARD R. McILVAINE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward P. Selmser and Edward R. McIlvaine, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Edward P. Selmser, by the District Court of said district.

STRONG WADSWORTH,
Assignee.
jy12-law3wF*

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$593,333 96
Overdrafts	219 89
Due from Banks	13,358 26
Real estate	40,494 25
Cash items, viz: bank notes, &c	57,817 71
Exchanges for Clearing-house	42,338 72
Loss and expense account	6,473 21
Taxes paid	1,707 24
New-York State bonds	5,000 00
Total	$765,743 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	30,262 29
Due depositors on demand	535,480 95
Total	$765,743 24

State of New-York County of New-York, ss.: JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1872, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed.) JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of July, 1872. CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Notary Public New-York County.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9⅓ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN,
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, }

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $205,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it.

HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

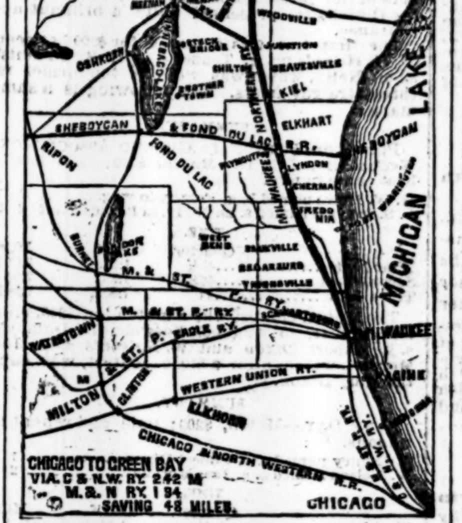
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN R'Y.

SHORT LINE.

From Chicago and Milwaukee to Green Bay and Menasha.



This road is located through the richest and most populous portion of the State of Wisconsin, is finished for fifty-two miles, and well equipped. Net earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds issued, and the traffic is steadily increasing.

The whole line is under contract, and will be finished the present year.

Entire issue of bonds only $18,000 per mile on completed and fully-equipped road. Bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and December.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place, New-York.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. CO. GUARANTEED BONDS.

$20,000 La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott 10s, April and October,
$50,000 Winona and St. Peters 7s, January and July.

Both First Mortgages and both guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company,

FOR SALE BY
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,
At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
No. 317 Broadway,
Corner Thomas-st., New-York.

ACCEPTS and EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and PAID AT SIGHT ON CHECKS. FOUR per cent. INTEREST allowed on daily BALANCES. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued bearing interest. MONEY to INVEST in good FIRST and SECOND BONDS and MORTGAGES.

DIRECTORS.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice-President.

AUGUST BELMONT,	JOSEPH A. JAMIESON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	SIEGMUND T. MEYER,
JAMES S. THAYER,	JOHN H. WATSON,
D. M. KOEHLER,	ROBERT SCHELL,
A. S. ROSENBAUM,	GRIFFITH ROWE,
R. T. WILSON,	CHAS. F. LIVERMORE,
C. C. BALDWIN,	HENRY M. TABER,

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST-MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE. } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

FINANCIAL.

The New-York State LOAN & TRUST CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.

Cash Capital—$1,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money on securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit bullion, specie, stocks, bonds and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS,	WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON,	H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN,	W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,

WM. F. DRAKE.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

GEORGIA BONDS.

The State of Georgia, through her duly authorized agent, the undersigned, with profound regret announces to the holders of her bonds maturing during the current year, her present inability to pay them in legal currency. The causes which have led to this result are too notorious to need recapitulation here. Acknowledging the sacredness of these obligations, and avowing her fixed purpose to redeem them at the earliest possible day, she NOW tenders to the holders this alternative:

FIRST—She offers them bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, authorized by the present Legislature and ready for delivery, in equal exchange for matured six per cent. bonds.

SECONDLY—To those who may decline this exchange, she pledges herself to pay, at her agency in New-York, or at her Treasury, semi-annually, the contract interest as heretofore, on presentation of the bonds, to be stamped with the payment, until the bonds can be paid in full. The interest due on them at maturity, as well as all coupons, (falling due on and after the 1st July proximo,) of bonds issued by said State prior to 1st January, 1868, will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, the financial agent of the said State in the City of New-York.

That bank is also prepared to make the exchange of seven per cent. for six per cent. bonds, as above proposed.

C. J. JENKINS,
Agent for the State of Georgia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, }
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872. }

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock and revenue fund is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872. }

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON,
Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK EQUITABLE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent free of Government tax, payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF }
BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York City.

C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE }
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 168 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. BRIDGMAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 10, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

FARRAGUT Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 346 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000
SURPLUS - - - - 44,000.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL,
Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, }
NO. 161 BROADWAY. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand free of tax.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

July 9, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent. was This Day declared payable on demand, at the Office in New-York.

No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 120 BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST., }
July 6, 1872. }

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' SHARE OF PROFITS.

A return of Sixty (60) per Cent. in Scrip, for the year ending June 30, 1872, has been declared to customers entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 15, 1872.

And Six (6) per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 15, 1872.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK; July 2, 1872. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE }
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872. }

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 149 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' }
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY. }
CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF }
NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) }
Office No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN }
PETROLEUM COMPANY. }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst.

A. M. HUSTED, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. July 8, 1872. }

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	281,333 04

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

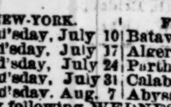
MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wed'sday, July 10	Batavia...Sat'day, July 13
Scotia..Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Aug. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC	Aug. 10, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	July 13	Britannia	July 17
Columbia	July 20	Assyria	July 24
Europa	July 27	Olympia	July 31
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	Aug. 7
India	Aug. 10	Trinacria	Aug. 14
California	Aug. 17	Iowa	Aug. 21

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

The steam-ship IOWA sails to Derry and Glasgow from Pier No. 20 North River, TODAY, (Friday,) 12th July, at 12 o'clock noon. Cabins, $60. Steerage, $28. Intermediate, $33, payable in currency.

For particulars, apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	July 17, at 1½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS	Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER	Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON	Wednesday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER	Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage	$75 and $65, currency
Steerage	$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR	July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM	Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken	Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman	Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 10....11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10....6:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 11..12:00 M.	Thurs., July 11..7:00 A. M.
Fri., July 12....12:00 M.	Fri., July 12....7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 13.... 1:00 P. M.	Sat., July 13....7:30 A. M.
Mon., July 15.... 2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 15....9:00 A. M.
Tues., July 16... 2:30 P. M.	Tues., July 16...9:30 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., July 11. 7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 11..11:30 A. M.
Fri., July 12.... 7:00 A. M.	Fri., July 12....11:30 A. M.
Sat., July 13.... 9:00 A. M.	Sat., July 13.... 1:00 P. M.
Sun., July 14.... 8:00 A. M.	Sun., July 14... 1:30 P. M.
Mon., July 15... 9:30 A. M.	Mon., July 15.. 2:00 P. M.
Tues., July 16...10:30 A. M.	Tues., July 16.. 3:00 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER, leaves from the foot of 7th-st., East River, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock; Fulton Ferry, (Brooklyn,) 7:30; Christopher-st., New-York, at 8; 34th-st., 8:30; landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

THE STEAMER PERIT FOR LEWES, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, and all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av. Professed and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, and those lately landed, of all nations.

ALL GIRLS AND WOMEN WANTED at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., for private families, hotels, Summer houses, and situations for all. Call immediately.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., top floor.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN, understanding French, English and German cooking, wants a situation in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 781 Washington-st., near Jane, in store.

COOK.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO first-class Irish girls as cook, washer and ironer and chamber-maid, in a private family. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG woman, as a good cook and baker; no objections to the country; the best City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 246 East 55th-st., top floor, front room.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A GOOD GERMAN girl, sixteen years old, wishes a situation to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper, or companion to a lady; would take charge of two or three children; references given and required. Address, for three days, Mrs. MAUD, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—LADIES' MAID and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid's situation, or either, by a very respectable German young woman and excellent seamstress; operate on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dress hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to travel with a lady or family, or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 19th-st; best City references.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and experienced nurse for young and growing children, good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, very respectable; experienced nurse for young or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate; dress-maker, &c.; best four years' testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG TIDY GIRL as very competent waitress; is very highly recommended; capable and willing to take charge of the fine washing or chamber-work. Apply at French Office, No. 6 1 6th-av.; near 36th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; will assist with the ironing, if required; obliging and trustworthy; can give five years' city reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse, by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man wants a situation on a gentleman's place; is a first-class coachman or gardener; is very obliging, and willing to be generally useful; four years' reference from last place; moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. E. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted reference. Call on or address J. M., No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—A MAN AND WIFE want situations; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as laundress; City or country. Call at No. 123 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a first-class man; good reference. Address JAMES P. WHITE, No. 209 West 26th-st.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A single man in the country; is good plain gardener; understands farm-work, the care of horses, and driving; can milk; willing to be generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

PAINTER.—BY A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER, out of employment, a job at painting, graining, kalsomining, or paper-hanging; has all the necessary tools to do a large job; reference given. Address J. H., Box 129 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Tennessee, a situation in a wholesale dry goods or grocery house; good references given. Address JAMES B., Metuchen, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW IDEA.

NOTHING SIMILAR EVER CONCEIVED.

Mr. Geo. A. Wells, for thirty years a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., a gentleman of wealth and honor, having occasion to remove his family to Europe, has placed his houses, lands, horses, carriages, diamonds, yachts, bank stock and other property, amounting to over half a million of dollars, into the hands of the Mayor and other trustees, to be publicly distributed in 500,000 shares. These shares he GIVES AWAY for each and every dollar's worth of beautiful chromos purchased. *This is really no lottery or gift enterprise,* (no one risks a farthing,) but an ingenious and honorable project, recommended by all intelligent classes comprehending every shade of opinion, religious and political. OVER 100,000 shares have been disposed of within a month. Descriptive pamphlets at the GENERAL OFFICE FOR NEW-YORK, NO. 791 BROADWAY, the various established agencies, and the Central Office, Bridgeport.
GEO. A. WELLS, Projector and Proprietor.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Manufacturers and dealers in election goods, such as medals, badges, lanterns, banners, flags and all kinds of political goods, wish to establish a responsible agency in Chicago. Please address CHAS. MORRIS, Fire-work Manufactory, Post-office Box 77 Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. HEMAN R. TIMLOW of the *Christian Intelligencer,* will occupy the pulpit at the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services during the absence of the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, in Europe. Strangers cordially invited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,

Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR man and wife or for single gentlemen, with first-class board; terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER or separately; handsomely furnished; without board; also, two rooms, connecting, on second floor; Summer prices. No. 13 East 30th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms, newly fitted up for boarders, permanently or transiently; house first-class. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, also a large hall room, to let, at No. 32 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis,* foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL,

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"

DANVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New-York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skillful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place par excellence for genuine rest and recovery of health, in Summer or Winter. Reached from New-York City, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary, "Our Home," Danville, Livingston County, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE,

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing. Fishing unexcelled. Reached by Long Island Railroad, from James-slip, and steamer Eastern Queen, Pier No. 4 North River. Send for circular. Terms moderate.
M. B. PARSONS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.

TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,

OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.
N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WELLS HOUSE.

MILL BROOK, Warren County, N. Y., situated on the Eastern Shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new.
THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island.—This splendid house is now open; ocean and still water bathing, not in a tank, but in the rolling sea. Take Long Island or South-Side Railroads.
E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—First-class house; newly furnished; one hour from City, by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5½; from 34th-st., at 10¼, 2¼, 5¾. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 841 Broadway.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS, ON LINE of New-York and Harlem Railroad, five minutes from depot; everything first class. Call on or address Dr. P. W. MULL, Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house among the Catskills after July 22; terms, $6 per week. O. R. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Accommodations excellent. Address A. T. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire either a second or third floor front room, with board, to be held permanently if everything should prove agreeable; location must be between 14th and 42d sts., and in the neighborhood of 5th and 6th avs. Address, giving description and terms, PERMANENT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

COMPOSITOR.—WANTED, A STEADY, sober compositor; fifty cents per thousand paid. Address REPUBLICAN, No. 26 Vesey-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family, to go to Newport, a first-class laundress, with good reference. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT nurse, thoroughly capable of taking care of a young baby; must have reliable references. Apply today at No. 626 7th-av., from 12 to 2.

TO PRINTERS.—ADAMS PRESSMEN and feeders wanted; high wages and constant employment. UNION PRINTING COMPANY, No. 79 John-st.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in the country, a proficient Protestant waitress, with good references. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age in an importing and manufacturing paint house. Address J. W., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 12, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 1,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, ex *Nevada,* and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River, 250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, 4,000 Cocoa-nuts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony six years old, 14½ hands high, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound, and kind in all harness; will stand by the steam-cars; with shifting-top phaeton and harness from best City makers. This has been the property of a deceased young lady; has been used but a short time, and is one of the finest establishments in the country. Must be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at first private stable west of 3d-av., in 28th-st.

JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, I will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West 33d-st., fourteen horses, several carriages, wagons, phaetons, sleighs, bells, robes, blankets, single and double harness, &c., &c.; also, the lease of the premises.
THOMAS CUSHING,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

A LIGHT BAROUCHE FOR SALE—Newly fitted up in first-class order; must sell, regardless of price. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World,* newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh8-law6mF No. 9 Pine-st.

BESSE WYNNE TASSIE, SOMETIMES KNOWN AS BESSIE WYNNE LYONS, DECEASED.—Pursuant to the act of Parliament 22d and 23d Vict., chapter 35, entitled "An act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demand upon or against the estate of BESSIE WYNNE TASSIE, late of No. 129 7th-av., New-York, in the United States of America, deceased, (who died on the 18th day of October, 1871, intestate, and of whose estate and effects letters of administration were granted by the Principal Registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 7th day of June, 1872, to Robert Henry Fowler Butler, the uncle and one of the next of kin of the said intestate,) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claim or demand to us, Messieurs Deane, Chubb & Co., of No. 14 South-square, Gray's Inn, London, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitors of the said administrator, on or before the 1st day of September next, after which day the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said administrator shall then have had notice; and that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand the said administrator shall not then have notice.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1872.
DEANE, CHUBB & CO.,
No. 14 South-square, Gray's Inn, London, Solicitors to the said Administrator.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARIA I. TYLER, plaintiff, against AUKE DOOPER, John A. Martin, Frederick H. Riedemann, Nathan Goldschmidt, Charles A. Buddensick, Lazarus Schlang, Henry Schwartz, Daniel Ehrhardt and Louisa, his wife, Auguste Harte, Jacob Schwartz, Peter R. Kaiser, Michael Donovan, Thomas Cassidy, Henry McDougall, Daniel P. Westervelt, Theodore A. Krauss, Samuel Stricker, Morris Hirsch, Nathan Boehm, J. J. Friedman, Henry Cohn, Hugh Murray, Henry Murray, David M. Koehler, Shubael E. Swain, George Strauss, Charles Bade, Ernest Schleeter, Jacob Heinlin, Andrew Koch, John J. Roese, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank of the City of New-York, defendants. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 14, 1872. S. H. THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of June, 1872.
S. H. THAYER,
je28-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUST HARTWIG, plaintiff, against OSCAR HANSEN, Ferdinand Hansen, Mathilde Hansen, Alevine Hansen, Emilie Hansen, Laura Hansen, Amalie Walter, wife of Heinrich Walter, and said Heinrich Walter, and the People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1872.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 27th day of June, 1872.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—PHILIP DATER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Philip Dater, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY J. TALLMAN, Darius Tallman, George G. Haven, Daniel Butterfield and Erastus Littlefield, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 6, 1872.
LOW, SMITH & WATKINS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1872.
LOW, SMITH & WATKINS,
ju21-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LOW & GINOCCHIO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. W. LOW is alone authorized to settle all accounts and sign the firm name in liquidation.
CHAS. W. LOW,
C. GINOCCHIO.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

C. W. LOW will continue the business at No. 474 Broadway.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

MACHINERY.

SUGAR MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Steam-engines, steam-boilers, vacuum pans, heaters, mills for grinding, crushing and shaving sugar; retorts, iron wagons, iron barrels, sugar molds and pots, hogshead steamers, wrought-iron turned shafting, wheels and hangers, brass cocks, copper pipes, charcoal washers, &c., &c.

Bone charcoal of superior quality.

Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

PROPELLER ENGINES FOR SALE.—One second-hand 34-inch cylinder by 28-inch stroke; one new 44-inch cylinder by 42-inch stroke.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, in a machine (iron) manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,057 New-York City.

BUSINESS.—I WANT A BUSINESS MAN to take half interest in a money-making cash business in New-York; must invest $5,000. Apply to Mr. WHITTIER, Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT AND BALL OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND,

M. PAULUS, Leader,
AT THE
HALL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Mme. PESCHKA LEUTNER will sing at this concert, her first and only appearance in New-York.

The last Concert and Ball of the GARDE REPUBLICAINE will be given at the Hall of the American Institute, on
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

The nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and all the leading notabilities now in the City, headed by Gov. Hoffman; the Mayor, the President of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen; Gen. Cochrane, Col. Ethan Allen, Chairman of the State and National Committees; President Barnard, Columbia College and of the American Institute; Prof. S. D. Tillman, of the American Institute; the Judges of the various Courts; the Foreign Ministers; the Trustees and Board of Managers of the American Institute, will be present in full force, and will aid the Committee in doing honor to Republican France, and M. PAULUS, representing President THIERS informally, with his
MAGNIFICENT AND UNEQUALED BAND.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
THEODORE TILTON,
Gov. HOFFMAN,
and others, are expected to make a few stirring remarks complimentary of THE BAND and an encouragement of the present Government of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A magnificent programme will be given.

Tickets on sale, Chickering's, Hall & Son's, Pond & Co.'s, Schirmer & Co.'s, and Hall of the American Institute, 3d-av., near 63d-st.

H. L. STUART, Superintendent of Press Arrangements.

J. H. WARDWELL, Sole Manager.

GRAND MATINEE RELIGIEUSE,

TODAY, at 2 P. M.,
at the ST. STEPHEN'S R. C. CHURCH,
by the GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND,
in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, by the kind permission of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and with the assistance of Mr. D. L. DANFORTH, organist, on which occasion the following programme will be offered:

1. Grand organ solo by Mr. H. B. DANFORTH.
2. Fragment of the Stabat Mater..............Rossini
3. Andante to Lohengrin..............Wagner
4. Violin solo by Mr. PEGOT..............Vieuxtemps
5. Offertoire..............Ch. Gounod

The above by the GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, composed of fifty-five artists, under the direction of M. PAULUS.

An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. McGLYNN.

Admission $1; floor reserved, $1 50.

WALLACK'S

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
UNDOUBTED SUCCESS!
GENUINE ENTHUSIASM!
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
THRILLING INTEREST!
ACT I.—A REVOKE.
ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK.
ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

WALLACK'S—SPECIAL NOTICE.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER REORGANIZED COMPANY,

Just arrived, and surpassing in numbers, ability and attractiveness any previous season, will commence their engagement
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22,
in a new burlesque specially written for this company, entitled
ROBIN HOOD,
which will be produced with every regard to EFFECT and MISE-EN-SCENE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
The well-known author and actor,
Mr. J. J. McCLOSKEY,
will appear both afternoon and evening in his drama,
POMP; POMP; POMP;
OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH.
New scenery, elaborate machinery and effects.
POMP..............J. J. McCLOSKEY

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..............J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company will be held at San Louis, Costilla County, C. T., on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 noon.
ALBERT C. RUPE, President.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, patterns, models, and the good-will of this institution, will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!

OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

STRAUSS.
POSITIVELY LAST
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
in America, of the World-Famed STRAUSS, previous to his departure for Europe on Saturday.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

First performance of the
NEW MANHATTAN WALTZ,
composed by Herr JOHANN STRAUSS,
and dedicated to the citizens of the American Metropolis. The Weber Piano is used at the Strauss Concerts in New-York.

Admission $1; reserved seats $2; boxes $1. Seats secured at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
of
ENGLISH OPERA,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 12 and 13.

TO-NIGHT (Friday,)
only benefit of
MISS EMMA HOWSON,
who will appear in
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

TO-MORROW, at 2½ P. M.,
THE LAST GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 15,
THE GREAT VOKES FAMILY
in
THE RIGHT MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE.
Secure your seats at once.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—EXTRA.

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 15,
Return from Boston and reappearance of
THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY,
In the laughable sketch
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS.

JOHNNY ALLEN
in first and second acts of
RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE.
LITTLE MAC in his SPECIALTIES.
ALICE HARRISON in SONGS AND DANCES.
Boston Jubilee Quartet. Concerted Music.
To conclude with the last act of
SCHNEIDER.

MONDAY, July 15 the great LULU sensation, and LING LOOK, sword swallower and necromancer.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERTS.

The last two concerts in New-York prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., of the world-renowned Band of the Prussian Kaiser Franz Regiment, Grenadiers of the Guard No. 2, under the leadership of Mr. H. Saro, Musical Director to his Majesty the King
AT JONES'S WOOD PARK, 69th-ST., AND EAST RIVER, SATURDAY, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. and SUNDAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $1: to be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Turner Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st.

THE WONDERFUL CENTURY PLANT, twenty-five feet high; has on it
FIVE THOUSAND FLOWERS;
reaches the age of one hundred years, blossoms, blooms, and then dies, is now in
FULL FLOWER,
and on exhibition in 13th st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Saratoga Association, will commence SATURDAY, 13th July, and continue six days. The programme includes steeple chases, hurdle races and flat races.
C WHEATLEY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring, the favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher st., North River, 8:30; 34th st., North River, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—The steam-boat NORWALK has commenced her Sunday route to Keyport, leaving Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M., landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

THE FIRST PICNIC.

Complete Success of the Children's Excursion Movement.

A Delightful Day and Unalloyed Pleasure.

The Children Full of Happy Play—Interesting Scenes on Board Steamer and Train—Dinner at the Grove—Safe Return Home.

The weather yesterday proved to be all that could possibly be desired for the first of the series of picnics for poor children. The events of the day proved conclusively that the project of carrying large bodies of children into the country could be successfully accomplished, and we now feel confident of being able to carry out the wishes of our contributors in a satisfactory manner.

At 7½ o'clock the children who had been selected to participate in the excursion began to assemble at the House of Industry. An hour before that the inmates and many of the "outsiders" had been carefully dressed by the teachers and attendants, so that by 8 o'clock 560 girls and boys were ready for a start. Several of the contributors to the Fund were present, and seemed much interested in the proceedings. Many of the boys were barefooted, and there were several who were poorly clad. They formed the exception, however, for the bulk of the children were neatly though plainly clad. All seemed eager for a start, so at 8:25 A. M. the brass band struck up a lively tune, and the march to the ferry-boat began. As the procession started, a covered wagon, containing eighteen or twenty very young children drove off to the steam-boat landing. The procession was headed by an American flag carried by one of the boys, and the children marched through Worth-street to Centre, down Centre to Pearl, and so on to New-Chambers-street, at the foot of which thoroughfare the party was to take boat. Along the entire route the streets were lined on either side by a curious crowd of people collected to witness the novel scene of so large a number of children from the lower walks of life marching to the sound of martial music and going on a pleasure excursion. Besides the 200 regular inmates of the Home School at the House of Industry, there were over 300 children who had been recruited from the families living in the Five Points.

When it is known that many of these children have but one or two garments of any kind, and that their mothers had put them to bed while they "tidied up" the tattered apron, or ragged trousers, so that the little one should look "respectable," the neat appearance was a remarkable one. The waving of their banners and the sound of music naturally attracted large crowds all along the route, and when the gates of the ferry closed upon the happy party, swarms of other less fortunate children gazed with longing eyes upon those inside, evidently wishing that they could go also. At 9 o'clock, the children having been marched safe on board, the steamer left James-slip, the band playing a lively air. The children having the upper cabin all to themselves, abandoned themselves to a half-hour of uninterrupted enjoyment, dancing and jumping about in the highest glee. Having arrived safely at Hunter's Point, under the personal care of the Superintendent of the ferry, the children were disembarked as speedily as possible, and seated in the six cars chartered for the occasion. The cars were entirely filled with children, three in a seat, and all as happy as possible, for they laughed and shouted and capered about with the utmost abandon. The Police escort, Officers Comen, Caddell, Davindam and Mangin, having displayed great forethought in protecting the children while marching through the streets, placed themselves on the platforms and prevented the children leaving the car they had been assigned to. In each car were a sufficient number of the teachers and missionaries to see that the children came to no harm. Among those present to aid the TIMES representatives in carrying out the details were the following ladies and gentlemen: Mr. W. F. Barnard, Superintendent of the House of Industry; Rev. H. Mattice, Assistant Superintendent; Rev. E. M. Shultz, Missionary; I. B. Hunt, M. D., resident physician; F. Smith, Superintendent of the boys; Mr. E. W. Curtis, Sunday-school teacher; Mr. D. Davis, a volunteer, who proved himself exceedingly useful; Mrs. C. J. Barnard, matron; Miss M. J. Handley, Miss D. G. Brown, and Mrs. E. A. Eagleston, superintendent of the girls; Mrs. M. C. Martin, Principal of the school, and Mrs. M. J. Burdette, Mrs. M. W. Weaver, Miss Dora Smith, Miss Annie Emmerson, Miss S. E. Davis, teachers; Mrs. E. Boyd and Mrs. C. D. Ward, assistant missionaries.

As soon as all were seated Mr. John P. Monford, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, took charge of the train and ran it by telegraph as a special to Far Rockaway in the short space of forty-eight minutes. When the depot was reached the children were carefully handed out of the cars, and forming in procession, with the band leading, started for the grove of Mr. B. C. Lockwood, a few hundred yards distant.

The entrance of the excursion party into the grounds was a sight well worth seeing. As soon as the children were all massed about the tables prepared for the dinner, Mr. Barnard addressed them, and they were cautioned not to stray out of the grove. The order to break ranks being given, the boys shouted with delight, and, flinging themselves upon the ground, rolled over and over in the wildest glee. They caught up the dry leaves in their arms, tossed them over one another in a perfect frenzy of enjoyment, and, springing to their feet, bounded off in all directions; but the whistle of the Superintendent soon recalled them, only to be dismissed again after a repetition of the caution not to stray out of hearing. When at last the girls and boys found themselves at liberty they rushed away as if afraid of a moment's restraint upon the full liberty afforded by the spacious grounds tendered by Mr. Lockwood. The bats and balls were soon distributed, and several groups of boys sallied forth under the protection of the officers and teachers to try their hands at a game of base-ball. The pleasure they enjoyed in the unrestricted use of the bat and the exercise of running after the ball, seemed to give these boys great delight, unaccustomed as they were to open fields and cool groves. An immense foot-ball was also kicked about with rapture by other boys, and the ropes having been adjusted to several trees the girls began their share of the sport with zest, one little one remarking, after being helped out of the swing, "I flew higher 'an a kite, and I wish I could live here and swing all day." Huckleberries were found thick about the grove, and some of the children, having discovered them, were soon hard at work filling their little mouths with the luscious fruit. Some of the children were earnestly bent upon filling hats, handkerchiefs, paper, anything that they could find, with the tempting berries, but their appetites proved too strong for the effort. When told to eat only the very, very black ones, they cheerfully threw away those unripe, and proved themselves in this as in all else, glad to do the bidding of their benefactors. As the day advanced the ice-cream was distributed, and many a little lip that had never tasted ice-cream before enjoyed a rare feast of cake and cream. Lemonade was also given to all who asked for it, and the luncheon was a success. The children having enjoyed the feast, again dispersed to their various games of ball, hide-and-seek, swinging, see-sawing, dancing, climbing the trees, searching for berries and wild flowers, and peeping through the bushes in hope of finding bird-nests they had read of in school.

At 1 o'clock the whistle again recalled them, and after resting awhile, they made the woods ring with the echo of their childish voices in the familiar notes of the Star-spangled Banner. Gaining courage with success, they spent at least an hour in discoursing the sweet songs and merry glees taught them by their patient instructors. Another romp, and then the sandwiches, bread and butter, cake and pine-apple were distributed among them, and busy hands provided cooling drinks of ice-water and lemonade, until the children refused to take any more. The band continued its inspiring strains, and under its influence the little feet again tripped lightly over the green carpet, in quest of a pleasure that many of them would never have enjoyed but for the liberal donations of the readers of the TIMES.

The dinner was a grand success, and as barrel after barrel of cake and sandwich disappeared, it was easy to see that the appetites of the youngsters had not been left behind in the hot City they had so suddenly escaped from.

The children continued their play from 2 until 5, when at length, flushed with exercise and thoroughly satiated with the pleasures of the day, they prepared to return home. A few of the smaller ones had already dropped asleep, and were kept quiet under the trees by the ladies, so that when the procession was formed to march back to the station they were fresh and jolly. By 6 o'clock all were safely on board the train, and a few minutes later the excursionists were rolling swiftly over the rails toward home.

Scarcely any of the children had omitted to carry away with them a souvenir of the green fields and woods they had visited, for nearly every boy's cap and hat was decorated with oak leaves, and the girls had festooned their straw hats with trailing vines and bright wild flowers.

The train reached Hunter's Point at 7½, and the excursion marched on board the special steamer tendered by the Ferry Company, free of charge. The voyage down the river was a delightful one, and the children soon found themselves at the foot of James-street. Before emerging from the ferry-house the boys gave three childish cheers for the kind donors of the fund, and for those who had entertained them.

The provisions purchased by our representatives were amply sufficient, and there was a goodly balance brought back, so that every child had all that was good for it. The remnants of the feast were donated to the House of Industry, where they will come very useful.

As it was found impossible to take many of the mothers along, owing to the jealousy manifested on the subject, only a few were selected, who had crippled or ailing children.

These women were very anxious to contribute their mite toward the fund, and gave the modest sum of $2 69, which is duly credited. Among the visitors present were Mr. C. H. Marshall and Mr. H. W. Redfield, contributors to the fund, both gentlemen rendering great assistance and taking care of the children while on the grounds.

The following were the expenses of the excursion:

Special railroad-train	$125 00
Band	45 00
Ice-cream, 150 quarts	52 50
Ferriage	28 00
Thirty-two tongues at 90 cents each	28 80
One hundred and twelve pounds of ham	16 80
Thirty-five pounds corned beef	6 30
French rolls (1,650)	15 00
Cakes, (1,500)	14 00
Butter, 14 pounds, at 30 cents	4 20
Tub for lemonade	2 00
Cartage in the City	16 00
One box of lemons	8 00
Sugar, (100 pounds)	11 50
Pineapples, (100)	12 00
Plates and spoons, (hired)	10 00
Water, ice, &c., at grove	8 00
Ropes for swings	7 40
Sundries	4 25
Total	$414 75

The picnic to take place to-morrow will carry away over 800 little ones from the heat of the City. The children will assemble, under the care of the Children's Aid Society, at their own school-houses and march, under charge of the teachers, to the foot of Eighth-street, East River, where Mr. Crossett will await their arrival with the steamer E. W. Gorgas and the barge Caledonia. As soon as all are on board, the steamer and barge will proceed up the Sound to Oriental Grove, on Long Island. A band of music will be present, and ample provision made for feeding and entertaining the children. Judging from the success achieved yesterday we have no doubt that to-morrow will prove a source of delight to those children who are to go on the picnic.

The fund for the picnics is still growing, the contributions thereto coming in steadily. Yesterday we received $238 57 from kind-hearted people, which brings the total to the handsome figure of $2,794 82. The following is the list of yesterday's receipts:

Henry F. Vail	$50 00
Buster and Baby	25 00
F. W. Clerke	25 00
S. S. H	25 00
J. H. S	12 38
B. and S	10 00
C	10 00
A. P. Wilcox	10 00
B	10 00
T. A	10 00
Willie F. W	10 00
M. C. O	10 00
E. C. J	5 00
Ike	5 00
Mrs. A. C	5 00
M. E. B	5 00
Staten Island	2 00
C. H. B	2 00
C. M. L	2 00
Poor mothers at picnic	2 69
Cash	1 00
G. D. F	1 00
Little Willie	50
Total	$238 57
Previously acknowledged	2,556 25
Aggregate of fund	$2,794 82

Children's Excursions.

From the Hartford Courant.

The managers of the NEW-YORK TIMES have initiated a work of practical charity in that City which is at the same time benevolent and beneficial. The TIMES solicits subscriptions for a number of picnic excursions for the poor children of the City. Whenever the money reaches a sufficient sum, a number of them under proper care, will be taken for a good time into the country. The TIMES managers have now secured about $2,000, and with this they have arranged for two picnics, which will take place today (Thursday.) Four hundred poor children, most of whom have never left the City since they came into it by birth or immigration, will be taken to spend the day at Rockaway beach, Long Island, and 600 of the Children's Aid Society's wards will go to Oriental Grove, Long Island. As an act of charity this is indeed commendable. Such apparently trivial pleasures probably surpass anything these children ever enjoyed, and the kind spirit that prompts and carries out such acts is worthy of all praise. But there is also another side to the matter. It is not only an act of charity, but of expediency. These children are the class in all New-York most liable to disease and pestilence, taken up from their haunts and given a taste of fresh air, they receive health at the same time with enjoyment. People are gradually learning that the safety of the upper classes is closely linked with that of the lower. Death does not draw distinctions of that nature, and if the rich thoughtlessly allow sickness to breed and spread among the poor, they subject themselves to risks that they repent of too late. If this plan receives encouragement, as it undoubtedly will, and if the health and spirit of this class of poor children can be maintained through the Summer by such inexpensive and innocent means, undoubtedly many benefits will ensue in the prevention of evil, not to say increase of happiness, and philanthropy will begin to be not only good feeling but well felt in the community.

From the Evening Post.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry, together with a large number of others to whom tickets were distributed by the City missionaries, are today enjoying a picnic at Rockaway Beach. The cost of this sensible piece of benevolence, which confers pleasures on the poor children confined in tenement-houses that many never before dreamed of, was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. The children, varying in age from two to eighteen years, assembled at the House of Industry early this morning to the number of about 500. Many were accompanied by their parents. They formed in procession, headed by a brass band, and shortly after 8 o'clock marched to James-slip, all the officers of the institution going with them, and a number of policemen furnishing an additional escort. The singular appearance of the youthful train excited much attention as it passed through the streets. At James-slip the boat was taken for Hunter's Point, whence the party proceeded to a grove near Rockaway Beach. Well-filled lunch hampers and other essentials to the enjoyment of a children's holiday were carried with them, and the picnic will undoubtedly bring happiness to the hearts of hundreds of little ones whose experience of life thus far has been gained amid hardships and privations scarcely credible to those who have not visited the miserable dens in which our poor are reared.

From the Portland (Maine) Press.

The managers of the NEW-YORK TIMES have undertaken a work of beneficence and good will wholly aside from the lines of ordinary newspaper enterprise. Their plan is to collect subscriptions—and they have already succeeded in collecting about $2,000—for the purpose of giving the very poor and friendless children, who throng the Five Points and other abodes of the improvident classes, pleasure excursions in the country. They promise to supervise the arrangements, and have arranged for the first picnic next Thursday, at Rockaway beach, to which 400 "little wanderers" will be carried. Thus a company of little people, who probably may never have experienced a day of real childish pleasure, will enjoy that novel and healthful sensation. On the same day and under the same auspices, 600 children in the care of the Children's Aid Society have an excursion to Oriental Grove, on Long Island, which will be an unknown land to most of them.

INVESTIGATING CONTRACTS.

Work of the Commissioners Last Evening—Cost of Grading and Regulating the Streets.

Commissioners Josiah Sutherland, Hooper C. Van Vorst and D. R. Jaques resumed their investigation last evening at the St. James' Hotel, into the circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c. The first case taken up was that of Thos. Owens for regulating and grading Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets. Mr. James Wilkie, a property-owner on the line of the work, contended that the owners had been assessed for more work than had been executed by the contractor, as previous to the contract being awarded the owners paved between One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth streets themselves. After argument the case was adjourned. The contract of D. M. McCarthy for regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was then taken up. After examination, and there being no apparent fraud, the Commissioners passed it subject to the Surveyor's certificate. The sum claimed by Mr. McCarthy is $10,000.

Mr. P. Farley's contract for regulating Seventy-fifth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the East River, was then examined. From the testimony produced it appears that the contract was first given to Patrick Quinn, who assigned it to John S. Masterson. After working for some time Mr. Masterson abandoned the contract. Whereupon Mr. Farley was specially awarded the work by the Board of Public Works. The representative of the Controller, however, claimed that the contract had never been abandoned, consequently the Commissioner of Public Works had not the power to reaward the work. There appears to be no evidence of fraud, but the case was adjourned for the purpose of giving the Controller an opportunity to put in evidence.

The next contract examined was that of C. Devlin for regulating Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The contractor claims that he did the greater part of the work, but that he was ordered by the Board of Works and the Croton Board to desist, as they required a sewer to be laid previous to the street being regraded. This contract, with several others awarded to the same contractor, were finally passed upon, subject to the approval of the surveyors, &c.

The Employer's Association.

The employers of New-York, having formed an association to find out the best means of preventing strikes, sent around, about ten days ago, a circular to employers throughout the States asking for opinions and information on certain points. The time that has elapsed since that movement has been too brief to obtain anything like all the answers that will be given. In the meantime the members of the Committee have sent other circulars to famous divines, journalists, and statesmen, stating that from their position, aloof from prejudices or considerations of self-interest they are better enabled to survey the situation with unbiassed eyes, and to form a correct judgment. They therefore pray them to respond to the questions in the circular, which relate mainly to the matter of strikes, and to the feelings now subsisting not only between employers and employed, but between classes of workmen.

Members of the Committee who were once working men feel certain that if they can once fairly get access to the best class of their employes they shall be able to array them against the turbulent orators, who are always ready for battle against what they call their great foe—capital. They have in contemplation the hiring of a suite of rooms for the purposes of the Association, which shall in the evening become a reading-room and debating chamber. Here they intend to invite all those men whom they know to be worthy, and here they will come themselves. Seated around a great table they will discuss the matters in dispute with these men, in the hearing of every one, for they intend to make the place in the evening perfectly free. If the working men can prove to them that co-operation in the style of Brewster & Co. is the remedy, then they are ready to propose it to the employers generally as the remedy. If they can prove to the skilled workmen that the trades-unions are unjust in their conception, illegal in their action and foolish in their aims, then they expect that they will strive with them to put down the trades-unions. But this they are resolved in—that they will find a way to prevent strikes if their association for that purpose has to last five years or fifteen years.

Personal.

Admiral Palo, the Spanish Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judges John H. Reagan, Ashbel Smith and J. D. Logan, of Texas; Judge W. W. Hunt, of New-Orleans; Gen. E. B. Nichols, of Texas; Gen. W. L. Cabell, of Arkansas; Commander W. N. Allen, of the United States Navy, and C. A. Weed, of the New-Orleans *Times*, are at the New-York Hotel. Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri; Judge G. C. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. Hebert, of Louisiana; Gen. Geo. W. McCook, of Ohio; Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo; Congressman C. M. Merriam, of Locust Grove, and Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Maine, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Ex-Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, and Hon. Geo. H. Bruce, of Michigan, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Charles Erasmus Brown, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is at the Sturtevant House. Prof. Charles Drowne, of Troy, is at the Gilsey House. Judge H. Hurlburd, of Albany; Hon. John Manning, of North Carolina, and Hon. Robert Mallory, of Kentucky, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Prof. E. S. Wayne, of Cincinnati, and Hon. L. Brown, of Watertown, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gov. G. Bouck and Hon. B. S. Weel, of Wisconsin; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. E. S. Alvord, of Indiana, and Hon. James Putnam, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge O. P. Slade, of Amsterdam, is at the Sturtevant House. L. de Potestad, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen—The Condition of the Pavements on the Railroad Tracks.

The Board of Aldermen assembled at 1½ o'clock yesterday, Alderman Wilder being chosen Chairman in the absence of the President.

An invitation to attend the opening of the Schutzen Festival was read and accepted.

A resolution was introduced directing the Commissioner of Public Works to compel the Second-avenue Railroad Company to restore the carriage-way between Houston and Broome streets to the legally-established grade, and lower the rails between Forty-second and Sixtieth streets to the grade of the avenue.

Alderman Mehrbach opposed the passage of the resolution.

Alderman Gilsey said the portion of the railway referred to is the new track now in course of construction, the rails being merely laid in a groove in the wooden pavement, instead of upon sleepers.

Alderman Van Schaick objected to special legislation for the Second-avenue Railroad. He would include all the City railroads. To his knowledge there were many parts of the Seventh-avenue track over which it is absolutely dangerous to attempt to cross with a carriage.

After some further discussion, a resolution introduced on the 17th ult., directing the Commissioner of Public Works to compel the several City railroad companies to raise the pavement inside their tracks to a level with the established grade of the street and pavement on either side; also that he cause the said companies to remove all switches and turn-outs not actually in use, was substituted by Alderman Conover for his original resolution, and an amendment by Alderman Vance to the effect that, in the event of non-compliance by the companies, the Commissioner have the work done and charge them the expense being added thereto. The resolution was laid over till next meeting.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of concurring with the Assistant Aldermen in fixing the salaries of the Court officers at $1,200, was presented and laid over.

The Department of Docks, in response to a resolution of the Board, presented a report of the operations of the Department during the first year of its organization, and intimated that the second annual report has been forwarded to the Mayor, and by him will be communicated in his annual message.

Alderman Vance said the report furnished was not satisfactory; it was not a detailed report, such as this Board contemplated. He moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee, which was adopted.

The Board adjourned soon after.

The Board of Audit—Claims Audited and Allowed—Accounts Laid Over.

The Board of Audit met at noon yesterday. The following claims, which have been duly examined, were declared audited and allowed:

Charles Johnston for three months rent of premises corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second street, used as the Eighth Civil District Court	$750 00
J. L. Scofield, for sashes	469 00
New-York *Evening Post*, for printing	1,377 00
Pay-roll of late employes of the new Court-house, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	9,975 00
New-York Gas-light Company	34,387 38

And other minor claims amounting to $77 25.

The following, presented for the first time, were laid over, under the rule:

Herman Stern, for salary as teacher in Tenth Ward Grammar School, from Oct. 4 to Nov. 21, 1871	$135 00
E. S. Gould, for services as comparing clerk in County Clerk's office, for October and November, 1871	166 66
Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association. Bill, 1871, for printing Controller's Department	125 50
The New-York *Programme*. Bill, Oct. 15, 1870, for advertising election notice	105 00

A communication was read from counsel for several Irish newspapers, requesting that the claims which were duly presented and been laid over the time prescribed by law, be audited without unnecessary delay.

The communications were placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called for 1 o'clock yesterday, but a quorum not being present up to ten minutes past the hour, an adjournment took place to Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

The South Side Railroad Disaster—Continuation of the Inquest.

The inquest on the victims of the disaster on the South Side Railroad was continued yesterday. Scott, the engineer of the train going out, testified that, when at the Bushwick Depot, finding the other train not in sight, thought he could make the run across the single track, one mile and a half, in a minute and a half, without infringing on the four-minute variation time. This is not allowed by the rules, but it is left to their judgment, and the engineer considers himself responsible with the conductor for the management of the train. Even if they had passed over without a collision, he knew that the Superintendent would have censured him for it. When crossing Metropolitan-avenue he blew the whistle and looked out, but saw no train. The fireman said to him, "We meet a train here." Witness made no reply, but went to my side of the engine. The fireman repeated his remark, when Holmes replied, "Yes, we do," and on looking out, I saw the train, and said "Yes, there she is now on the double track." They were then about 500 feet of the other train. As he looked out again he saw a woman running toward him with a red flag. He immediately whistled "down brakes," and reversed his engine without shutting off steam. Seeing that he was unable to avoid a collision he jumped off.

The inquest was again adjourned.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The following persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday in this City:

Alexander Tobel, a native of France, no home, was prostrated at the corner of Houston and Greene streets and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Margaret Fitzgerald, aged twenty-six, of No. 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, was overcome by the heat at Thirteenth-street and avenue B, and taken to her home.

Mary O'Connor, aged twenty-eight, Ireland, no home, was found prostrated at the corner of Bowery and Prince-street.

Kate Kenny, aged twenty-seven, of No. 73 East Tenth-street. Taken home in an ambulance.

Walter Hamilton, aged sixty-two, of Elmira, N. Y., at Battery-place and Broadway. Taken to Park Hospital.

James Cavanagh, aged thirty, no home, at Church and Liberty-streets. Taken to Park Hospital.

Jacob Haas, aged fifty, of No. 116 Ridge-street, was prostrated by the heat at Thirteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, and was sent home.

Margaret Clancy, aged twenty-five, of Troy, N. Y., was overcome by the heat in an Eighth-avenue car, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. She was taken to her uncle's residence in Brooklyn.

John Kearns, aged thirty-five, no home, was prostrated at Thirty-eight-street and First-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John Schwartz, aged twenty-two, of No. 627 East Eleventh-street, was overcome by the heat in Second-avenue and was sent home.

Richard Lawrence, of No. 43 Powers-street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat at No. 230 Front-street and was taken to Park Hospital.

John Doherty, aged eighteen, of No. 22 Orchard-street, was overcome by the heat while riding on the front platform of an East Broadway car, at Chatham-square, and falling off, was severely injured. Taken to Park Hospital.

James Hickey, aged forty-two, of No. 343 West Fifty-fourth-street, was prostrated by the heat in Seventh-avenue, near Eleventh-street, and was sent home.

An unknown man, aged thirty-five, was prostrated by the heat at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River, and was sent to the Reception Hospital.

Alex. Cohen, aged nineteen, of No. 916 Third-avenue, driver of an express wagon, was overcome by the heat at Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and was taken home.

Music at Tompkins Park.

The Department of Public Works announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Band at Tompkins Park to-morrow, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. Immediately thereafter, there will be a flight of four ballons, with fire-works, which were prepared for the Fourth of July, but not then used on account of the storm. The following is the programme for the music:

PART I.

1. March, "Thou art the Star" ..... Dodworth
2. Overture, "Pre aux Clercs" ..... Herold
3. "The Watch on the Rhine" ..... German National
4. Waltz, "Village Swallows" ..... Strauss

PART II.

5. March, "Portets" ..... Dodworth
6. Grand Selection "Ernani" ..... Verdi
7. Air, "Come you pretty birds" ..... Gumbert
8. March, "Mandolinata" ..... Reviese

PART III.

9. Selection, "L'oeil Crevé" ..... Herve
10. March, "Jubelsaums" ..... Bilse
11. Medley, "Gay and Happy" ..... Dodworth
12. Finale, "The Union" ..... Dodworth

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Craig was held at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing clothes worth $25 from William White, of No. 10 Jersey-street.

The German Eight-hour League of the Furniture Department have resolved to persevere in their demand for the eight-hour labor system.

Patrolman Martin Burns, of the Thirty-first Precinct, and Doorman Edward Falconer, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were dismissed the Department yesterday.

Wm. Sylvester, aged twenty-eighth, of No. 17 State-street, had several of his fingers cut off by a saw while he was at work at the box-factory, No. 20 Worth-street.

Annie Graham, aged seventy-six, of No. 851 First-avenue, while cleaning the blinds at the third story window, yesterday, fell to the rear yard and was instantly killed.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Moses Goldstein, a tailor, on the fourth floor of the tenement-house, No. 60 Mulberry-street, causing a loss of $100.

John Capping, of No. 847 First-avenue, was committed in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing $200 worth of furniture from Samuel B. Lewis, of No. 99 Hudson-street.

John Richardson, aged twelve years, of No. 210 Sullivan-street, yesterday fell from the roof of his residence, a distance of seventy-five feet, and striking on a shed, sustained fatal injuries.

A colored man employed as a cook on board the coal-barge *Enterprise* at Pier No. 28, North River, fell overboard, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered.

August Stouvenel, a son of a glass manufacturer, doing business at No. 205 Centre-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for having brutally assaulted Clara Allen, of No. 35 Bleecker-street.

The forty-first exhibition of the American Institute will be opened on the 4th of September at their large hall on Third-avenue, known as the "Rink," and extending from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth streets.

Henry A. Frink, B. A., late an instructor in the Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, was elected, at the recent commencement of the Hamilton College, to the Kingley Professorship of Rhetoric and Elocution.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, George Smith was committed on a charge of breaking into the residence of Eleazer B. Brown, No. 106 West Forty-ninth-street, and attempting to steal a quantity of clothing and jewelry.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, John H. Levy, a printer, thirty-nine years of age, was found dead, suspended by a rope to a post on the roof of his residence, No. 551 Second-avenue, he having committed suicide during the night.

Robert M. Allison, a noted Fifth Ward thief, was held at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a valuable violin from Jacob Myers, of No. 193 Delancey-street. Officer Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, who arrested him, recovered the property.

Cyrille Dion and Joseph Dion played a four-ball game of billiards, 500 points up, yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the former. Cyrille won by a score of 501 to 442. Joseph Dion left New-York in the evening for Montreal where he will remain for some time.

A meeting of the boss carpenters was held at Cooper Institute last night, E. Blackstone presiding. The question of rescinding the resolution passed some months ago, conceding the eight-hour system, was discussed for over an hour, and a motion to fall back on the ten-hour system was rejected by a vote of 19 to 17.

During a fight, last evening, at their residence, No. 690 Second-avenue, between Margaret Hasset and her husband, William, the former was stabbed in the left arm and hand, and severely wounded. She was attended by Dr. Purdy, and sent to Bellevue Hospital. The husband was arrested and locked up.

Herr Johann Strauss, MM. Paulus and Maury, and the members of the Garde Républicaine Band, were entertained at the Lotos Club last evening. A numerous and joyous assemblage greeted the distinguished artists; and music—with Herr Strauss frequently at the piano—toasts and speeches were contributed by entertainers and guests with great liberality.

BROOKLYN.

The Excise Commissioners yesterday issued warrants against six whisky-shop proprietors for violating the Excise law.

The Union Ferry Company are having a statue of Robert Fulton made for the niche in front of their ferry-house in Brooklyn.

During the month of June 1,033 patients were treated at the Brooklyn Eclectic Hospital, of which 340 were males and 693 females.

The apartments of a Mr. Partridge, No. 192 Fulton-street, were robbed of clothing and jewelry, valued at $123, on Wednesday evening.

Herman Tieman, who was prostrated by the heat at Wheatley, Williams & Co.'s sugar refinery, on Wednesday, has since died at the City Hospital.

The body of a man, name unknown, was found, early yesterday morning, in Kolb's Brewery, corner of Yates-avenue and Wetherspoon-street.

Patrick McManus, aged twelve years, of No. 79 Wolcott street, was overcome by the heat in Delevan-street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken home.

The fire-works at Fort Greene, which were postponed on the 4th inst. on account of the weather, were let off last night. Ten thousand persons witnessed the exhibition.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners, yesterday, directed the Tax Collector to issue tax certificates for $100,000, to cover the deficiency in the County's share of the City tax for 1872.

Frank Swift, offal contractor, has obtained an order of arrest against Edmond Clarke, his competitor in the business, in a suit in which Swift seeks to recover $20,000 for an alleged slander.

In consequence of the difficulty of meeting the demand for ice, during the past two or three days, the ice companies have brought down extra large loads, and it is now hoped that the consumers will be amply supplied.

The body of a man, found floating in the water at the foot of Vandyke-street, Red Hook, on Sunday last, still remains at the Morgue unrecognized. Deceased was apparently about forty-five years of age, and is supposed to have been a 'longshoreman.

Yesterday afternoon Xavier Waggenhausen, aged thirty-two years, a workman, fell fifty feet through a hatchway at Schneider's brewery, corner of Humboldt and Scholes streets, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the German Hospital.

Yesterday one of the Washington Ice Company's wagons came in collision with a Court-street car, at the corner of Atlantic-avenue. The conductor was thrown off the platform and severely injured. Several of the passengers were slightly injured.

LONG ISLAND.

Sandy Handlind, the man fatally injured on the branch of the South-side Railroad which enters Long Island City on Wednesday, died yesterday.

A man named David Leopard was yesterday arrested in Long Island City, charged with stealing a horse belonging to Thomas Cunningham, of New-York.

The body of the lad Hugh Birchhead, who was drowned off the West Hampton Beach a few days ago, was on Wednesday recovered near Chinnecock Bay.

David Rogers, a colored man named Norton, and the wife and two children of the latter, attempted to cross a creek at Northwest, in the town of Earthampton, several nights since, in a small boat, which either swamped or upset, throwing all the occupants into the water. Rogers was assisted to the shore by his dog, which was with the party, but the others were all drowned. The bodies were afterward recovered.

STATEN ISLAND.

The floating debt of Edgewater is $25,000.

Yesterday afternoon the Richmond County Police Commissioners and Edgewater Trustees met at head-quarters, and subsequently held a review of the entire police force in the Park at Stapleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City has a bank balance of $280,437.

The masons and laborers of Hoboken have decided to resume work at the old rates.

George Cook, a young man, nineteen years old, was drowned in the Feeder at Trenton, on Wednesday evening, while bathing.

The body of an unknown man was, yesterday, found upon the banks of the Passaic River, at Woodside, having been left there by the low water. It was so much decomposed as to be unrecognizable, and was buried immediately.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	76	84	87	88
Stand of bar. in inch	29.86	29.86		29.86

The following record will show the changes in the temperature in this City, yesterday, with the average, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 76°; 6 A. M., 76°; 9 A. M., 81½°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 89°; 6 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 84°; 12 P. M., 80°. Average temperature yesterday, 82⅝°.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Brooklyn, at 6 A. M.... For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Donau, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the Ville de Paris, at 8 A. M.... For Germany, via Stettin, by the Franklin, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M. 4:30; P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:39 | Sun sets......7:31 | Moon sets.11:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:41 | Gov. Island.12:30 | Hell Gate..1:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Island Home, (Br.,) Sinclair, Bremen, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ironsides, Berry, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Lada, (Aust.,) Medanich, Waterford, (Ire.,) Slocovich & Co.; Queen, (Br.,) Cowey, Gibraltar, for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Septentia, (Nor.,) Forgensen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brother's Pride, (Br.,) Ramtz, Clemensport, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Trece Dulrovachi, (Ital.,) Podich, Queenstown, Slocovich & Co.; Naworth Castle, (Br.,) Tinklate, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Aristides, (Nor.,) Olsen, Elsinore for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Colonist, (Nor.,) Baarsund, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; J. M. Morales, (Br.,) Foster, Pictou, N. S., George H. Brewer.

Brigs Korsak, Peters, Cadiz, James Henry; Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lily, (Br.,) Laurence, Little Glace Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, Aspinwall, B. F. Metcalf & Sons; Katie, (Br.,) Robinson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Palma, Rankin, Charleston; T. W. H. White, Smith, Jacksonville; W. W. Pharo, Collins, Washington, D. C.; Ridgwood, Henderson, Georgetown and Point Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz, June 30, and Havana July 7, with merchandise and passengers to F. Alexandro & Sons.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston, July 1, Havana and Key West, July 6, with merchandise and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Ptolemy, (Br.,) Yaxley, Rio Janeiro 22 ds., with coffee and 7 passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Bark Yarmouth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the Northern passage, and had strong N. and N. W. gales up to the Banks; from thence 19 ds., with light winds and calms, with dense fog. June 12, lat. 47, lon. 32 40, passed ship Helene, (Swe.,) bound E. Sld. in co. with bark Comet.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Hand, Boston.

Brig Ossipee, Sprague, New-Haven.

Schr. James Jones, Tilton, Jacksonville 9 ds. with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to master. Had light S. winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. The J. J. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Laura, Keyes, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Hand, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 8 ds., with live oak to W. C. N. Swift—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Had light S. winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Rambler, (of New-London,) Hamilton, Eleuthera, 7 ds., with pine-apples and 2 passengers to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to C. E. Staples & Co.

Schr. Eunice Rich, (of Boston,) Pierce, Harbor Island 7 ds., with pine-apples to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, (of Machias,) Ingalls, Windsor, N. S., 22 ds., with 335 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Daylight, Martin, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Howard, Wooster, Franklin, Maine, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ximena, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. O. P. Hind, Glendening, Calais, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Helen G. King, Crosby, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nicanor, Hannah, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Broadfield, Britts, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Montrose, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sappho, Sprange, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lyndon, Fisher, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Elouise, Herrick, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. L. Daboll, Rackett, Nantucket, with fish to Samuel Miller.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Norton, Freeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Lynn, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Comet, Dow, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. N. G. Hand, Bisbee, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jones, Handy, Boston, for Newburg.

Schr. Witch Hazel, Fisher, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dearborn, New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Terry, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Guilford, Conn.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Clayton, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, ——, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport.

Schr. S. Gilmore, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Niantic, Paddleford, Taunton.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Terry, Wareham.

Schr. B. L. Condon, Lord, Norwich.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Gage, Alexandria.

Schr. J. Morris, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. Ella Bodine, Butler, Virginia.

Schr. Alemeda, Smith, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; City of London, for Liverpool; Tybee, for San Domingo, &c.; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince, via Turk's Island; Morro Castle, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Ironsides, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Arr. ship Raynor, from New-York; brigs L. J. Bigelow, from Gonaives; Minnie, from Port Royal; schr. Alice Myrick, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Sld. schr. H. E Sampson for Port Royal, S. C.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 10.—Arr. schrs. Golden City, Cayenne, for Salem; D. Sawyer, Hoboken, for Boston; Adrian, Rondout, for do.; E. L. Dowling, Providence, for St. John; C. S. Edwards, James M. Flannagan, James Veldren, Emily & Jenney, Henry D. May, Sarah L. Simmons, Boston, for Philadelphia; Albert Clarence, Bangor, for do.; William Walton, Salem, for do.; M. E. Rockhill, Newburyport, for do.; A. H. Belden, Plymouth, for New-York; R. Foster, Cherryfield, for do.; A. Hammond, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Boston, Calais, for New-Haven; Birchard and Torrey, do., for Stonington; Leila B., Fredericton, for Newport; Eveline, Ellsworth, for Eddyville; Laura Bridgman, Boston, for Alexandria; Albambra, of Gloucester; Ricochet, of Marblehead, bound S. mackereling.

11.—Arr. brig Manzanilla, New-York, for Portland. Schrs. Clarence Rogers, Charleston, for Boston; Caroline Grant, Elizabethport, for do.; Vicksburg, Georgetown, D. C., for Newburyport; Nellie Treat, Philadelphia, for do.; Cicero, do., for Rockland; New-Zealand; Pawtucket, for Bangor; Helen Maria, Camden, for Newport; Francis Coffin, Calais, for do.; Samuel Lewis, Ellsworth, for do.; N. W. Magee, R. H. Shannon, R. L. Tay, Sarah Wood, Joseph Porter, and Addie Walton, Boston, for Philadelphia; Martha Innis, Lynn, for do.; Ocean Traveler, Beverly, for do.; George B. Somes, Calais, for do; Mary Lee, Newton, do., for Washington, D. C.; M. M. Pate, Boston, for Charleston, S. C.; Victor, Addison, for New-York; Christie Johnston, of Wellfleet, bound S. mackereling.

Sld. schrs Lorne, (Br.,) Leila B., (Br.,) and all vessels bound E.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York June 29, for Bremen, arrived here yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—Sld. steam-ship Ariadne, (Holland,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam, for New-York.

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of Politics."

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Not Grant,

BUT

Not Greeley,

BUT

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TO

Mason & Hamlin.

BOSTON, June 28, 1872.

The fame of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs is not confined to America; these excellent instruments are widely known in Europe, and in my opinion they richly deserve the warm expressions of praise which have been bestowed upon them. *I know of no similar instruments anywhere at all comparable to them.*

JOHANN STRAUSS.

PESCHKA-LEUTNER

TO

Mason & Hamlin.

BOSTON, June 28, 1872.

MESSRS. MASON & HAMLIN:

GENTLEMEN: I have never seen any reed instruments equal to your Cabinet Organs. They are far superior to the French and German Harmoniums which I have examined. Their tone is pure and musical, the action light and readily responsive to the touch—in short, *the instruments are in every way charming and delightful.*

Yours truly,

MINNA PESCHKA-LEUTNER.

The largest assortment of CABINET ORGANS ever exhibited in this country is now to be seen at the warerooms of the undersigned, and the public are invited to examine the same.

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BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

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